

REPORT
ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
BIKANER STATE
FOR
1936-37.

(1ST NOVEMBER 1936 TO 31ST OCTOBER 1937.)

Administration Report of the Bikaner State for the year 1936-37.

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CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

Bikaner State, past and present.

1. **Geographical position.**—Bikaner, one of the officially recognised Premier States of Rajputana, is the northernmost State in Rajputana and lies between the parallels of 27° 12' and 30° 12' North Latitude and 72° 12' and 75° 41' East Longitude.

2. **Boundaries.**—It is bounded on the north and west by the Bahawalpur State; on the south-west by the Jaisalmer State; on the south by the Jodhpur State; on the south-east by the Jaipur State; on the east by the Loharu State and Hissar District (British territory, Punjab); and on the north-east by Ferozepore District (British territory, Punjab).

3. **Area.**—23,317 sq. miles. It is the sixth largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana.

4. **Population.**—9,36,218 according to the Census of 1931. It showed an increase of 41·9 per cent over the figures of the Census of 1921, which was the highest percentage of increase in the whole of India. As the Census of 1931 had coincided with a year of scanty rainfall as a consequence of which a considerable portion of the people in the non-irrigated parts of the Ganganagar Division had temporarily migrated to the adjoining parts of British India, and in order to gauge the rise in the population of the Canal Area, a further local Census was taken in 1934 on lines identical with the Decennial Census and confined only to the northern parts of the State. It recorded a further increase of 55,962 souls, bringing the population of the Ganganagar Division to 4,01,398 against 3,45,436 of 1931 and the total population of the State to 9,92,180.

5. **Ordinary Receipts.**—Rs. 1,32,36,150 (1936-37).

6. **Political Relations.**—The Bikaner State is in direct political relations with the Government of India. The State of Bikaner having never been under the suzerainty of any other Ruler, no tribute was at any time in the past paid to any one, and none is paid to the British Government.

Reigning Dynasty.

7. **Brief History and Military Traditions.**—The State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, the eldest surviving son of Rao Jodhaji, the Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur). The Rulers belong to the famous Rathore clan of Rajputs and are descended from the pre-eminent of all Races, namely, the Solar Race. As is well known, the Rathores held sway in the Deccan for a number of centuries and later on at Kanauj (in the United Provinces) from where they went to Marwar (Jodhpur State) in the beginning of the 13th Century.

8. In the Moghul Period, the Rulers of Bikaner enjoyed higher rank and precedence than every single one of the Rulers of the then existing Hindu Principalities throughout the length and breadth of India, excluding Jaipur. The Imperial Order of "Mahi Maratib" (Insignia of Royalty) was conferred upon them by the Moghul Emperors at least on 3 occasions. The Moghul Emperors addressed them in the most complimentary terms and in phraseology of the highest order.

9. The military glory achieved by the State is unique in that over 60 wars and campaigns stand to the credit of the Rulers of Bikaner and the armies of the State. Out of the 21 Rulers of Bikaner, no less than 17 took personal part in various wars or campaigns or internal military operations, and the reigns of the remaining four Rulers lasted only for less than four months each. Tod records that "this family furnishes another example of the prodigal sacrifice of Rajput blood in Imperial Service".

10. During peace times, too, the Rulers of Bikaner have left their indelible imprint on history as statesmen of the highest calibre, endowed with the noblest traditions of Rajput chivalry and culture and scholarly attainments, learned in astrology and astronomy, proficient in medicine and music, poetry and religion, and as patrons and connoisseurs of Art and architecture.

11. Rao Bikaji (1465-1504 A.D.) invaded, and brought from, Jodhpur the venerated Heirlooms which his father Rao Jodhaji had promised to be given to him on account of his being the eldest surviving son and which his younger brother, Rao Sujoji, refused to give on the death of Rao Satalji.

12. Rao Lunkaranji (1505-1526 A.D.), the third Ruler, contracted the first matrimonial alliance with an Udaipur Princess, and his son Kalyan Singhji (later on the fifth Ruler of Bikaner 1542-1573) represented Bikaner in Rana Sangaji's army against Babar at the great battle of Khanwa.

13. Rao Jetsiji (1526-1542 A.D.) fought against and routed an Imperial Moghul Army under Prince Kamran, son of Emperor Babar, when he invaded Bikaner.

14. Raja Rai Singhji (1573-1612 A.D.), the sixth Ruler, was one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals and served in country round Attock, in Gujarat, the Deccan and other places. He constructed the present Fort at the Capital and laid the foundation of the magnificent and beautiful pile of Palaces in it. The title of "Raja" was conferred upon him by the Emperor Akbar in 1573.

15. His brother, Rajkumar Prithvi Rajji, a renowned scholar, poet and litterateur, achieved immortal glory as the Author of the famous soul-stirring verses which he addressed to the gallant Maharana Pratap Singhji of Udaipur when Akbar boasted that the Rana was prepared to submit to the Moghul Court, whilst his monumental works in "Dingal," especially the "Veli Krishna Rukmani ri," are full of inspiration, force and sublime thought.

16. Raja Karan Singhji (1631-1669), the ninth Ruler, won for the Rulers of Bikaner the proud motto of "Jai Jangal Dhar Badshah" or "Victory to the King of the Jangal" which emblazons their Coat-of-Arms. This alludes to an event which forms one of the proudest chapters in the history of the House of Bikaner, for in those words the Ruler of Bikaner received the homage of his brother Princes after frustrating Aurangzeb's dishonourable plans forcibly to convert the Hindu Rajas who had so loyally served him and his ancestors, failing which to put them to the sword.

17. Raja Karan Singhji was also a great Poet and wrote works in Sanskrit and Bhasha. His redoubtable sons, Rajkumar Kesri Singhji and Rajkumar Padam Singhji - "Warriors as brave as any who have sprung from the Rathor stock" - were paid the unique compliment after the battle at

Khajua with Shah Suja when, in appreciation of their valour and distinguished conduct on the battle-field, the Emperor Aurangzeb with his own handkerchief brushed off the dust from their persons as they stood before him hot from the battle.

18. The Reign of Maharajah Anup Singhji (1669-1698 A. D.) was the "golden time of Bikaner valour and fame." He was a versatile genius himself, proficient in Medicine, Astrology and Astronomy and a great Patron of Art, Music and Literature. The Manuscript Library in the Fort containing rare and valuable books was collected by him and it is admittedly one of the finest and best known collection in India. For his prominent part in the capture of the Fort of Golconda in 1687, he won from the Emperor Aurangzeb the hereditary title of "Maharajah".

19. Maharajahs Sujan Singhji (1700-1736), Gaj Singhji (1745-1787) and Surat Singhji (1787-1828) steered the ship of the State clear of all shoals in the stormy and uncertain days following the break up of the Moghul Empire. Not only did they maintain peace and order within the State and successfully withstand the onslaughts on their territory, independence and Sovereignty by their warring neighbours and the Mahratta and Pindari hordes, but they also wielded considerable power and prestige in the continuous Inter-Statel wars for supremacy and in holding the balance of power amongst the bigger States of Rajputana. Maharajah Gaj Singhji, the fourteenth Ruler, received from the then Emperor the hereditary title of "Sri Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Maharajah Shiromani" in 1752 A. D.

20. Maharajah Surat Singhji, the seventeenth Ruler, concluded the first Treaty of "Perpetual Friendship, Alliance and Unity of Interests" with the British Crown dated the 9th March, 1818.

21. The title of "Narendra" was conferred by the Emperor of Delhi on Maharajah Ratan Singhji (1828-1851), the 18th Ruler. The Bikaner Troops rendered valuable services to the British Crown in the 1st and the 2nd Sikh Wars; and for the assistance rendered in the first Afghan War His Highness was personally thanked by Lord Ellenborough.

22. Maharajah Sardar Singhji (1851-1872) personally took a most conspicuous part in the suppression of the Mutiny of 1857. The services of the Maharajah were considered "superior to those of any other Chief in Rajputana, including Jaipur", and "no Prince gave the like aid in searching out and rescuing fugitives, though all gave their hospitable shelter and support". For these services the British Government granted the Pargana of Tibi to the State.

23. Maharajah Dungar Singhji (1872-1887), known as the Father of Modern Bikaner, laid the foundations of a sound and enlightened administration, established regular Courts and promulgated many reforms. He also introduced electricity in the Capital and installed pumping machinery in wells. He founded hospitals and opened schools for free education of his subjects.

24. **Matrimonial Alliances.**—The Reigning House of Bikaner has, during the past four and a half centuries, been brought into relationship by marriage with the Reigning Houses, amongst others, of Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Kotah, Rewah, Cutch, Karauli, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer and Partabgarh.

25. **Salute.**—Permanent salute 17.

Local salute 19.

Personal salute 19 (raised from 17 in 1918).

Present Ruler.

26. Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharajah Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.-D.-C. to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, LL.D. (Cambridge, Edinburgh and Benares), is the present Ruler and is 21st in descent from Rao Bikaji. He was born on the 13th October 1880 and ascended the Throne on the 31st August 1887.

Heir-Apparent—Colonel Maharaj Kumar Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, C.V.O., born on the 7th September 1902.

Grandsons—

1. Yuvaraj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur. .

2. Yuvaraj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur.

Government of His Highness the Maharajah.

27. The constitution of the Government during the year under report remained as below :—

Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of Bagsou, Kt., C.I.E., officiated as Prime Minister up to the 22nd December 1936, when Mr. Vinayak Nandshanker Mehta, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S., whose services were obtained on loan from the British Government, was appointed as Prime Minister.

Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of Bagsou, Kt., C.I.E., Vice-President of the State Executive Council and Public Works Minister.

Major-General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasar, C.I.E., O.B.E., Army Minister.

Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur, Revenue, Home and Finance Minister.

Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri, C.I.E., Colonization Minister.

Mian Ahsan-ul Haq, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Minister-in-Charge, Legislative Department.

Mr. Louis Patrick LaJoie, M.B.E., Additional Revenue Minister.

CHAPTER II.

General and Political.

Principal Events.1. CELEBRATION OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH'S REIGN.

The most important event during the year under report was the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah's Accession to the Throne.

2. Some time before the actual Anniversary which fell on the 18th September 1937 a movement was set on foot amongst His Highness' subjects of all creeds and classes and communities fittingly to celebrate this most auspicious event which was unique and unparalleled in the history of the Bikaner State.

Peoples' General Committee.

3. This movement gained momentum and in furtherance thereof a public meeting of the representative Chiefs and Nobles, Seths and Sahukars and other classes of His Highness' subjects was held on the 4th September 1936 under the presidentship of the Raja of Mahajan, the Premier Noble of the State. A resolution was passed at this meeting praying that His Highness the Maharajah may be graciously pleased to accord sanction to the peoples' request for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee in a befitting manner and for that purpose to approve of the appointment of a Peoples' General Committee with Colonel Maharaj Sri Sir Bhairun Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., as its President. It was further prayed that the appointment may be approved of Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur as President of the Peoples' Executive Committee which was to be in direct charge of all arrangements and was to be chosen by the Peoples' General Committee.

4. On the above resolutions being submitted to His Highness the Maharajah, His Highness was graciously pleased to authorise the celebration of the Golden Jubilee and to approve of the appointment of the Peoples' General Committee and the Executive Committee.

5. The Peoples' General Committee and the Executive Committee met many times to discuss various questions connected with the celebrations. In the last meeting of the Executive Committee it was resolved that all expenses incurred on the construction of the Museum, which was decided to be built in the Capital as a memorial to this most auspicious event, be met from the funds raised by His Highness' subjects and that it may be named "The Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum".

Local Celebrations.

6. The Celebrations were divided into four parts to avoid congestion in the programme. The September programme extending from the 11th to the 20th was for the most part confined to religious ceremonies and local festivities and entertainments which are described in this Report. The formal Jubilee celebrations were fixed for the 26th October to the

10th November when Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow and a large number of distinguished Guests from British India and the Indian States were invited. The Ruling Princes and their Families and other Guests visited Bikaner in December and again in February 1938. These Celebrations will be narrated in the Report for the year 1937-38.

7. The first part of the celebrations commenced on the 11th September 1937 and as stated earlier was mostly devoted to the performance of religious ceremonies. At 9-30 a.m. on that day Tula Dan Yagya commenced at the Yagyashala at Lallgarh. It was a unique event, as a ceremony of this kind had never been performed in the State before. On the same afternoon His Highness the Maharajah proceeded to Deshnok to pay a visit to the Temple of Sri, Karniji, the Tutelary Deity of the State and House of Bikaner, and returned to the Capital the next morning.

8. On the 12th, 13th, 15th and 16th September His Highness visited several other temples in Bikaner, Gajner and Kodanidesar, while on the 14th the Military Officers were entertained at an Informal Dinner Party at Lallgarh and a feast was given to the State Army. Free Cinema Performances and Amateur Dramatic Performances were arranged for the benefit of the public on the 11th, 12th and 13th of September. These included two Cinema shows exclusively for students, and two for women and girl students.

Tula Dans.

9. On the morning of the 17th September His Highness the Maharajah performed the Purnahuti of the Yagya after which the Tula Dan Ceremony was performed, when His Highness was weighed in gold worth over three lakhs of rupees. At the same time a second Tula Dan Ceremony in gold and silver provided from His Highness' Privy Purse was performed. The monetary value of both the Tula Dans was set aside for being spent on charitable and beneficent purposes. In the evening the Police and Civil employees in the Capital numbering some four thousand were entertained to a feast at the Ganga Silver Jubilee Public Offices.

State Procession.

10. On the morning of the 18th September the firing of a Royal Salute of 101 Guns heralded the opening of celebrations on the Accession Day. It was followed by the release of 106 prisoners. His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by the Heir-Apparent, then left the Fort on elephants in a State Procession for the Temple of Sri Lakshmi Narayanji where a State Thanksgiving Service was held. The Procession consisted of elephants, horses, camels, footmen and the Lawazma, including the Royal Standard on horseback, the drums and musicians of the Tera Bajas (the thirteen historical musical instruments), Silver Palanquins and Rathes and richly caparisoned horses. Three elephants carried the exalted Order of "Mahi Maratib" or the "Order of the Fish," thrice conferred upon the Rulers of this State by the Moghul Emperors. All Units of the State Army were represented in the Procession, including the two Batteries and the Ganga Risala, the famous Bikaner Camel Corps.

11. The entire route of the Procession, a distance of over two miles, including the windows, balconies and housetops alongside, was packed to overflowing with dense crowds. The women sang songs of rejoicings and blessings.

Roses and other flowers were showered on His Highness and the Heir-Apparent.

12. The principal streets and public places were lined with banners and flags in red and orange, the State Colours. Many private houses were adorned with streamers, carrying such mottos as —

(a) "Long Live Our Gracious Maharajah";

(b) "Silver leads to Gold and Gold to Diamond";

(c) "May we celebrate Diamond Jubilee"; etc.

Triumphal Arches.

13. Triumphal arches had been erected at important junctions all over the City. One was built by the Army, and was decorated entirely with rifles, swords, shields and daggers and bore the motto "Ever ready, Ever Loyal". Two arches, erected by the mercantile community of Bikaner, were inscribed with suitable mottos, the letters of which were made of gold sovereigns picturesquely studded in silver frames made of whole rupees. One arch was covered with panels of solid silver, showing in relief various scenes of local activity. Of the arches constructed by the representatives of various crafts and trades, mention may be made of two — one by the jewellers covered with gold and silver ornaments and the other by the green grocers decorated with choicest fruits and vegetables of the season.

Thanksgiving Services.

14. In addition to the State Thanksgiving Service, people of every faith and creed in the Capital held Thanksgiving Services in their own Temples, Mosques and Gurdwaras, while the European and Christian communities held a service in the Church. Similar Services were held by His Highness' subjects at all important centres in the Districts.

Distribution of sweets to School children and alms to the poor.

15. Sweets to School children and alms to the poor were distributed in the Capital as well as in the Districts.

Illuminations.

16. Every evening during the celebrations the principal buildings and monuments were brilliantly illuminated by coloured lights; nearly 60,000 lamps having been specially installed for this purpose. In the crystal clear air of the Bikaner nights, the illuminated outlines of the Fort, the Palaces, the Public buildings and monuments presented a scene of enchanting beauty. In the Public Park fountains were playing against flood-lights of varied colours; and in the gardens of the Fort and the Lallgarh Palace trees had been transformed into brilliant jewels of thousands of electric lamps in hues of yellow, green, red and deep blue.

Messages of Congratulations.

17. The following Messages of congratulations were received by His Highness the Maharajah from His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress Mary and His Excellency the Viceroy: —

Cablegram dated Balmoral Castle, the 17th September 1937, from His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor to His Highness the Maharajah.

"It gives me great pleasure to convey to Your Highness my warm congratulations on the Golden Jubilee of your rule which you are cele-

brating today. I gladly avail myself of this notable occasion to send my sincere wishes both for your own welfare and for the future prosperity and happiness of your State which I know that Your Highness has so much at heart.

GEORGE R. I."

Cablegram dated Harewood, the 17th September 1937, from Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress Mary to His Highness the Maharajah.

" Warmest congratulations on todays anniversary.

MARY R. I."

Telegram dated Simla, the 14th September 1937, from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharajah.

" I take the opportunity to express to Your Highness my warmest congratulations on the completion on September 18 of 50 years of a rule marked by so much distinction. During that long period Your Highness has manifested in the highest degree the qualities of Ruler, Soldier and Statesman and I know well how deeply indebted Bikaner is to you for the unfailing devotion which you have shown to the interests of your State. Nor would it be proper that I should fail on this occasion to pay a tribute to Your Highness' distinguished service in the Forces of His Majesty in France, in China and elsewhere, and to your contribution to the Constitutional discussions which have bulked so large in the course of the last few years. It is my earnest and sincere hope that many years of happiness and prosperity are in store for Your Highness and for Bikaner under your rule. VICEROY."

His Highness' Message to his Subjects.

18. On the Accession Day, the 18th September 1937, His Highness the Maharajah sent the following personal Message of love and good wishes to his beloved subjects, which was arranged to be read in every town and village of the State at a fixed time:—

"By the grace of God I have today completed fifty years of my Reign; and the first thing that I desire to do is to send a personal message of love and good wishes to my beloved people of all creeds and classes and communities.

From the time when I came of age thirtynine years ago, I have placed my duty to my State and to my subjects above everything else. Your well-being has occupied the foremost place in my thoughts and deeds. I have prayed three times a day for your welfare, happiness and prosperity and that we may be spared the ravages of famine and scarcity and pestilence.

I shall ever remember with profound thankfulness, and deep gratitude, that you, my dear people, have on your own part shown to my person and Throne the most wonderful loyalty that any Ruler could wish for; and I and my family do indeed feel happy and proud at the constant love and attachment which you have evinced towards me and

mine and at the thought that the traditional relations of parent and children have, under divine dispensation, been maintained between you and me.

I have shared with you in your joys and in your sorrows; and when God in his mercy granted me opportunities to rejoice, you have responded to the full by rejoicing with me, and when, as is the common lot of mankind, I have had sorrows, your hearts have gone out to me in deep sympathy.

In all humility, I offer my devout thanks to the Almighty that he has spared me for so many years to be of service to the Bikaner State over which he ordained that I should rule, and that he has given me health and strength to devote myself to the utmost of my capacity throughout this long period to the care and well-being of my beloved subjects. Having dedicated my life to the service of my State and my people, it is hardly necessary for me to assure you all that for as many more days as may be vouchsafed to me I shall continue unremittingly to labour for your greater prosperity and happiness.

All my efforts have been directed to doing everything that was possible, and within the resources of our State, for advancing your moral and material interests, for your education and health and for further improving your economic condition, especially through irrigation and the network of Railways which now traverse the State. I am, however, conscious that much still remains to be done; and for a great many years past it has been my policy to have a fixed programme of progressively expanding nation-building and other beneficent activities which the State could follow. Amongst other things, I am making the utmost endeavours to secure for many of you, whose lands do not lie in the area served by the Gang Canal, the inestimable benefits of irrigation by means of a still greater project which it is my fervent hope and prayer may materialise before long.

At my express desire, my Government is at the present moment engaged in formulating various proposals, including a scheme for affording relief to indebted agriculturists. The announcement on the subject will be made at the Durbar which I intend to hold on the 30th October, when, God willing, the formal Jubilee Celebrations will take place, and I trust that these measures will prove of further benefit and assistance to you.

My ancestors and yours have jointly contributed to the greatness of this State. It is for you and me, and those who come after us, to see to it that not only is the proud heritage that has been bequeathed to us maintained, but that nothing is left undone to enhance, where possible, the honour and dignity and to preserve the integrity and solidarity of our State, and to ensure that all communities continue to live in peace and harmony.

I conclude this message by sending to each and every one of you in every walk of life my heartfelt blessings. May God ever keep and protect you all."

Other entertainments.

19. In the evening of the 18th September the Members of His Highness' Personal Staff and Officers of the Household were entertained at an Informal Dinner Party and a feast was given to the Household and other Palace employees at the Lallgarh Palace.

20. On the 19th September there was a Banquet at the Lallgarh Palace in honour of the Golden Jubilee and the most auspicious Birthday of the Heir-Apparent.

21. On the 20th September took place the last of the religious ceremonies, namely the Sadhu Samaradhan, in which His Highness entertained the Religious Heads and prominent Mahants and Sadhus at the Lallgarh Palace Yagyashala. After the *Bhojan* His Highness offered them *Bhets* and they offered their benedictions to His Highness and the Royal Family.

Official Celebrations.

22. After an interval of a little over a month the official part of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations opened on the 26th October, with a fête to the College students and School children and Boy Scouts at the King-Emperor George VI Stadium, where sports and display by Boy Scouts were witnessed by His Highness the Maharajah and a large number of Guests. This was followed by the Civil Officers' "At Home" there. In the evening a Banquet was given by His Highness to the Chiefs and Nobles at the Lallgarh Palace.

23. On the 27th October a Peoples' Fair was held at the Stadium, after which the Seths and Sahukars gave an "At Home". His Highness the Maharajah honoured the occasion by his presence and was on arrival enthusiastically received by the leading members of the mercantile community.

24. On the 28th October there were Military Tournament and Torch Light Tattoo at the Stadium; and in the evening the Chiefs and Nobles were hosts at a Banquet in honour of the Golden Jubilee at the Shiv Bilas Garden in the Fort. Speeches* were delivered by the Raja of Sandwa on behalf of the Chiefs and Nobles in proposing the toast and by His Highness the Maharajah in reply.

25. On the 29th October a Military Display was held and the Officers of the Bikaner State Army were "At Home" at the Victoria Memorial Club.

Jubilee Durbar.

26. On the morning of the 30th October a Public Durbar was held at the Fort, which the Chiefs and Nobles, Officers of the State Army, Ministers, Officials and prominent citizens attended. His Highness the Maharajah addressed the audience in the following words:—

"GENTLEMEN,

The feeling that is uppermost in my mind at this moment is one of profound gratitude that it has pleased God to grant me these last forty years to discharge the sacred trust committed to my care—to serve my people.

As I address you, who collectively represent my beloved subjects, my heart goes out to them all—scattered over the 23,000 square miles of my territories, engaged in diverse avocations, but all inspired, as I know in my heart, by a common sentiment of devotion to me, their Ruler. To them all at this solemn moment I desire to convey my good wishes and

* The speeches delivered on the occasion will be found in the publication entitled "The Golden Jubilee Book, 1937".

my gratitude for the most wonderful loyalty which they have shown me throughout the long years that I have been privileged to strive for their well-being. They alone are the judges whose verdict on what I have tried to do for them can guide me in my future labours. With all the sincerity that I can command I assure all my subjects that what strength I have still left in me will be devoted to promoting their happiness and to furthering the cause of our State. I should add that, in devising measures for their welfare, I have in the past been throughout guided by their known wishes and have always taken them into my confidence when important measures had to be adopted. In conforming to that principle I shall presently refer to what was done in the past and what is going to be done on this occasion.

Just now I want to say how much I appreciate the manifestation of their loyalty which took material shape in a very striking manner. The Jubilee Fund which my people raised of their own free will, and to which they handsomely contributed according to their means, I regard as a monument more to their constant devotion to the State than to my individual self. That has deserved an appropriate response on my part. Much as I appreciate the spontaneous generosity of the contributions they offered to me, I felt that they alone were entitled to the full benefit of the Fund raised; and I was determined to give them such benefit after supplementing their effort both from the State Exchequer and from my Privy Purse.

In this connection I should like to observe in the first instance that while I shall be very glad to receive addresses from numerous public bodies I felt that I should not accept them in expensive caskets. For a similar reason, even at the risk of being thought ungracious, I decided not to accept any presents from the public. The case of the Members of my Family and my Personal Staff stood on a different footing. I had to treat these and a few others as exceptional cases.

Similarly, to preserve the memory of the present occasion, I was persuaded to accept a Gold Dinner Service—a united gift from the Chiefs and Nobles, the Army and the Civil Officers past and present, and from my leading Seths and Sahukars—on the express condition that this present must be treated as one to the State in order that it should come to be regarded as an heir-loom.

What prompted me to these decisions was the feeling that the contributions to the Jubilee Fund should be entirely devoted to public objects. There had to be an exception, namely the public celebrations and festivities insisted upon and organised by the People's Committee themselves for the entertainment of the public, the expenditure on which, at my express wish, was, I am glad to feel, kept at a low figure. The cost, however, of all public entertainments so far given, and to be given during the remainder of the celebrations, including the entertainment of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Marchioness of Linlithgow and other guests on this occasion and on the forthcoming visits of the Ruling Princes has been and will be defrayed by the State.

The decision relating to the Boons and Benefactions at which I arrived on this occasion in pursuance of this idea had naturally to be

determined by a review of the position resulting from the steps taken twentyfive years ago on the occasion of my Silver Jubilee. The last twentyfive years have been marked by events which drew us of the Indian States within the vortex of world forces. There was the Great War into which our devotion to the British Throne and our intimate association with the British Empire made us throw ourselves, body and soul. It was a source of the greatest satisfaction to us to place all our resources in men, material and money at the disposal of the King-Emperor during that period of stress and anxiety. I shall never forget how you all rose to the occasion as one man, and so earned for the State and for your Ruler the gracious appreciation of His late Majesty and the good-will of the British people. That was by us regarded as an ample recompense for a sacred duty performed. There is not one among you who did not share in the highest degree my earnest wish to give of ourselves the noble account expected of Rajput chivalry, and who did not willingly offer, to the limit of his resources, the sacrifice which the moving events of those four years demanded of us.

Unfortunately the triumph of a righteous cause was followed by distressing economic conditions in which the British Empire, together with the rest of the world, was engulfed. From these unhappy conditions we luckily appear to be now emerging. But the years since 1929 have been full of anxiety, of depression, and of hardship. I am happy to think that because you all bore these trials manfully, we were able to pass through a terrible ordeal, unscathed. It is to me very gratifying to look back and to be able to say that, in spite of the prevalence of shattering conditions all over the world, we were always able to balance the State Budget. Indeed, in spite of restricted resources, we have been able, even during the last eight years, to carry out various measures of public utility.

It is no use denying that the conditions that prevailed during recent years were not calculated to restrict the range of our activities. We could have done much more if the revenues, which on the most conservative calculation we were justified in expecting, had materialised. But human life has its ups and downs. We have had our disappointments, but I can say without boast that we faced them out 'heart within and God overhead'. On a balance of achievements and set-backs we can honestly arrive at the comforting reflection that on the whole our successes have been greater than our failures.

At this stage I think I might refer briefly to the Boons and Benefactions which will presently be announced in detail by the Prime Minister. I desire first of all to say that my Government and I have not waited for special occasions such as this either to bring in measures of public weal or to announce those that we contemplated adopting. Many such measures have been carried out from time to time as they were found necessary and as the resources at our disposal permitted. The object was not only to enhance the material prosperity of our people, but also to provide for the preservation of their health, the training of their intellects, and the development of their sense of civic responsibility. Early attention was paid to the establishment of additional dispensaries

and hospitals at suitable centres. merous Primary and Middle Schools were opened and the number of High Schools increased. In order to ascertain more accurately the aspirations of the people and to enlist their help in effecting the necessary improvements in the Administration, civic bodies were constituted throughout the State in which my subjects would have practical opportunities of becoming familiar with the various aspects and responsibilities of present day citizenship.

The annual expenditure on Medical Institutions when I assumed the reins of Government on the 16th December 1898 was less than Rs. 33,000. This was steadily increased to nearly 2½ lakhs. Similarly, the expenditure on education was increased from a mere Rs. 18,000 to nearly 3 lakhs of rupees.

The foundation of self-government in local areas was laid in the year 1917, and a Representative Assembly, the establishment of which was announced as one of the Boons conferred at my Silver Jubilee in 1912, was inaugurated on the 10th November 1913. Gradually the number of Municipalities was increased, and there are today as many as eighteen – all financially self-supporting and all but five embodying the elective principle. The Representative Assembly was in September 1917 entrusted with the functions of a Legislative Assembly. Village Panchayats and District Boards were inaugurated and their sphere of operation was gradually extended.

While giving close attention to the provision of all these institutions, the existence of which is the *sine qua non* of an enlightened administration, my thoughts have been centered upon the natural deficiencies of the State – scarcity of water and the difficulty of providing means of transport. These deterrents of economic development have already been combated to a degree which men of the older generation, who can compare the Bikaner of 40 years ago with the State as it is today, must find truly remarkable. The State now owns a railway system of 796 miles, the building of which involved a capital outlay of considerably more than 3½ crores of rupees up to the year 1935-36. The Sadulpur-Rewari extension which is now in hand will bring the total length of the Bikaner State Railway to 882 miles. The Gang Canal, designed to irrigate 6,20,000 acres of land, was constructed at a cost of over 3 crores of rupees; since its opening in 1927 that great engineering feat has transformed a substantial part of the State from a desert into a prosperous and smiling land. Thus the total expenditure incurred by the State for the purposes of providing the benefits of irrigation and increased means of communication alone to my people amounted to 6½ crores of rupees. In connection with the Gang Canal I must not omit today to recall with the deepest gratitude the incomparable services rendered by the late Mr. G. D. Rudkin, whose memory everyone in Bikaner cherishes with affection and whose great work is being carried out with such conspicuous ability by Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri, the present Colonization Minister.

It is unnecessary to mention that the most scrupulous attention has been devoted to ensuring the dispensation of even-handed justice. The

entire Judicial system was reorganized ; a Chief Court was established in 1910, and a High Court in 1922.

To provide for the needs of my subjects in the matter of medical relief, two new Hospitals have recently been constructed in the Capital, one for men and the other for women, at a cost of Rs. 14½ lakhs. They are equipped with some of the most modern medical apparatus evolved in Europe and America. The efficiency of our Medical Department has been further increased recently by the employment of a number of Specialists.

Thus, it will be seen that, as opportunities offered and means became available, advantage was taken to improve the conditions of life in many fields. I can honestly claim that I have ever endeavoured to exercise close personal vigilance over the efficient execution of the measures adopted. This course I shall, God willing, pursue also in the case of the new measures to be announced today. If, in some direction, progress has in the past not been as fast as I had wished, the availability of means has been the sole deciding factor.

All the more I rejoice that the generous contributions of my subjects to the Golden Jubilee Fund will enable me to carry out some of those schemes which I have had previously to postpone – schemes devised to improve the physical condition and the spiritual advancement of the people of Bikaner.

Those of you present here who have taken an interest in the solution of India's problems are aware of the scheme, already incorporated in an Act of Parliament, which has been designed to create a closer union between the States as a whole and British India.

I presume that on this burning topic of the day you would expect me, as one whose duty it is to look after your interests, to say a few words today. I must say at once that in appraising where lay your interests that cannot possibly be sacrificed, I did not choose to rely upon my own judgment. I took counsel, which means that I subjected the rights of the State which I regarded as indubitable to the fullest investigation that was possible by the aid of eminent lawyers and well-informed brother Princes and Ministers.

As a result of that searching enquiry I put forward the safeguards which, I was advised, were essential to the preservation of the State's rights – essential to the preservation of the interests, political and economic, of my subjects, and indeed essential to the harmonious working of the scheme of Federation.

In other words, as required by the Government of India Act of 1935, my Government have conveyed in writing through the Government of India for the consideration of His Majesty's Government the conditions subject to which we should be prepared to enter the Federation, and the safeguards of our interests without which, in the judgment of competent persons, there will be no parity of conditions between us and the other federating units.

The justification for insistence upon the safeguards proposed is that seven years ago the States willingly offered, in the interests of our Motherland, to forego certain well-established rights. In consideration of such

sacrifice, we were, I think, entitled to expect that no further inroads upon our remaining rights would be attempted. This expectation will, we may hope, be fulfilled when the further negotiations take place shortly. In the meantime I can assure you that I shall ceaselessly watch over your vital interests because I am convinced that the preservation of those interests is perfectly consistent with the aim that all autonomous parts of India shall march shoulder to shoulder.

I am moved to close my remarks, as I began, by returning thanks to a merciful Providence for the privilege I have enjoyed over half a century of helping to guide your destinies, and by repeating my deep gratitude to my beloved people of all grades for their manifold demonstrations of loyalty and devotion – the Chiefs and Nobles, the Services, our great mercantile community, the agriculturists, all equally dear to my heart. I intend no invidious distinction when I express my appreciation particularly of the unwearied labours of my dear son, the Maharaj Kumar, President of the State Golden Jubilee Celebrations Executive Committee, to make the celebrations the success they have been. I also in particular thank the Non-Official Members of the People's Golden Jubilee Celebrations Committees, whose earnestness in performing the task which they had undertaken I very much appreciate, and Maharaj Mandhata Singhji, President of the People's Golden Jubilee Executive Committee. I also gratefully acknowledge the zeal of the Prime Minister and my other Ministers and the Officers responsible for the various arrangements. Amongst these it is their due that I should mention by name the Thakur of Sandwa on whom has fallen much heavy work connected with the Jubilee; the Thakur of Bagseu, Vice-President of my Executive Council; the Thakur of Sattasar, Army Minister; the Thakur of Kumbhana, Master of the Household; the Thakur of Sarothia, Master of Ceremonies and my Military Secretary; Mr. Hamilton Harding, Director of Jubilee Arrangements; Colonel Jaideo Singh, Chief of the Staff of the Bikaner Army; Mr. Maekenzie, Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads, who was entrusted with especially heavy duties which he has carried out with conspicuous efficiency and success; and Mr. Cook, Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, who has rendered valuable services during the past 17 years and has excelled that record on the present occasion.

I pray that in the days to come the Ruler and the people of this ancient State may continue to remain united by ties of the closest mutual affection and confidence and that Bikaner may, under God's guidance, march forward with assured step to a bright destiny characterised by enlightenment, by peace and by prosperity."

Boons and Benefactions.

27. The Prime Minister, Mr. V. N. Mehta, I.C.S., then read out the Notification announcing the Boons and Public Benefactions which His Highness the Maharajah was graciously pleased to confer on the various classes and communities of his subjects in honour of the occasion. The Boons were the gifts of His Highness himself and of the State, while the Public Benefactions resulted in part from the utilisation of offers intended for the personal acceptance of His Highness. The Boons and Public Benefactions are enumerated here.

Boons.1. Medical Relief.

- (1) Construction of a Hospital at the Capital for tubercular patients with 64 beds at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,25,000.
- (2) Construction from His Highness' Privy Purse of a Children's Ward in the Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Hospital for Women at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000.
- (3) Construction of a Ward for poor patients in the Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Hospital for Women at a cost of Rs. 17,000.
- (4) Addition of two Cottage Wards to the Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Hospital for Men at a cost of Rs. 20,000.
- (5) Additions and alterations to the two Hospitals at a cost of Rs. 24,000.
- (6) Extra apparatus and equipment for both the Hospitals at a cost of Rs. 27,000.
- (7) Providing the general public with the benefits of Radium treatment and Deep X-Ray Therapy.

2. Legislative Assembly.

Addition of six elected Members to the Bikaner Legislative Assembly to give it an elected majority, instead of the present Non-Official majority of elected and nominated Non-Official members.

3. Municipalities.

- (1) Appointment of elected Presidents in all the District Municipalities in the State.
- (2) A grant-in-aid to the Bikaner Municipality for Maternity and Child Welfare work.

4. Chiefs and Nobles.

Grant of facilities for the better management of their Thikanas and Jagirs.

5. Army.

- (1) Increase in kit money.
- (2) Free supply of great coats to all recruits on enlistment and the inclusion thereof in the list of articles of public clothing.
- (3) Increase in the hitherto prescribed clothing allowance of Non-Commissioned Officers and men of—
The Ganga Risala,
The Sadul Light Infantry,
The Bijay Battery, and
The Motor Machine Gun Sections.
- (4) Increase in the scale of pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Dungar Lancers.
- (5) Increase in the ration allowance of the Garrison Infantry Company.
- (6) Exemption to all serving Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers from the affixation of stamp on receipts of pay and allowances.

6. Nation-building Activities.

Spending of not less than 10 per cent. of the entire ordinary revenues of the State annually on beneficent Departments in normal times.

7. Amenities for Children.

Addition of an aviary and a children's playground to the Ganga Niwas Public Park for the health of the Children and to give them interest in Natural History, at a cost of Rs. 40,000.

8. Amenities for the General Public.

Extension of the Lakshmi Narayanji Public Park in the City at the cost of His Highness' Privy Purse.

9. Ayurvedic Pharmacy and Dispensary.

A non-recurring grant of Rs. 75,000, in addition to annual recurring expenditure, for the establishment of an Ayurvedic Pharmacy and Dispensary.

10. Oriental Research.

Provision of Rs. 5,000 per annum in the State Budget for the publication of "The Ganga Oriental Series" resulting from the studies of research scholars in the State Sanskrit Library.

11. Customs Department.

- (1) Abolition of export duty on Ghee, Choa Sajji (refined Soda), Sajji (crude Soda) and Woollen Cloth manufactured in the Bikaner State and import duty on all agricultural implements.
- (2) Exemption, subject to rules that may in this behalf be made from time to time, from examination at the Customs Posts of the personal effects of specified persons.

12. Tax remitted.

A reduction of 50 per cent. in the scale of Conveyance Fees on the sale of immovable property in the Capital.

13. Agricultural Classes.

- (1) Remission of Rs. 41,20,285, being arrears of interest on instalments payable up to 1935-36 for lands purchased in the Gang Canal Area.
- (2) Reduction in the rate of interest on instalments payable in 1936-37 and thereafter for lands purchased in the Gang Canal Area.
- (3) Remission of Rs. 2,26,619 due to partial failure of cotton crops in the Canal Area.
- (4) Reduction for the next three years by 8 per cent. of land revenue assessed on the Nohar and Bhadra Tehsils.
- (5) Provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for the creation of a Rural Uplift Department.
- (6) Taking of necessary steps towards the liquidation of the debts of agriculturists by the adoption of the following devices:—
 - (a) creation of Agricultural Debt Conciliation Boards, and
 - (b) creation of suitable machinery for the liquidation of the agriculturists' debts.

14. Veterinary Hospitals.

Establishment of Veterinary Hospitals at Ratangarh, Bhadra, Hanu-mangarh, Suratgarh and Bijay Nagar, in addition to those existing at present.

15. Clerical Establishment Benevolent Fund.

Creation of a "Clerical Establishment Benevolent Fund" and the interest accruing therefrom being devoted exclusively to the grant of compassionate allowances to the members of the Clerical Establishment or their families under Rules to be framed by His Highness' Government.

16. Further Boons to convicts.

- (1) A remission of 51 days in a year or fraction thereof in the substantive period of imprisonment of all persons undergoing sentences on the 18th September 1937.
- (2) A remission of 4 instead of 3 days in a month for good conduct.

PUBLIC BENEFACTIONS.**17. Donations.**

A donation of Rs. 25,000 to the Benares Hindu University.

18. Educational and Medical facilities.

Provision of additional Educational and Medical facilities to supplement those already existing in the State—

(a) Education.

- (i) A new High School building at Churu to accommodate the increasing number of students—Rs. 44,000.
- (ii) A High School at Sujangarh to supplement the existing Anglo-Hindi Middle School—Rs. 44,500.
- (iii) A High School at Sardarshahr to supplement the existing Anglo-Hindi Middle School—Rs. 44,500.
- (iv) Extension of the Anglo-Hindi Middle School building at Ganganagar to accommodate High School classes—Rs. 21,000.
- (v) Construction of an Anglo-Hindi Middle School at Chhapar—Rs. 27,500.
- (vi) Construction of an Anglo-Hindi Middle School at Suratgarh—Rs. 27,500.
- (vii) An Anglo-Hindi Middle School at Dungargarh to supplement the existing Anglo-Hindi Lower Middle School—Rs. 27,500.
- (viii) Extension of the Primary School at Karanpur to accommodate an Anglo-Hindi Middle School—Rs. 20,800.
- (ix) Extension of the Anglo-Hindi Middle School building at Rajgarh—Rs. 15,400.
- (x) Extension of the Anglo-Hindi Middle School building at Reni—Rs. 15,400.
- (xi) Extension of the Anglo-Hindi Middle School building at Lunkaransar—Rs. 8,000.
- (xii) Extension of the existing Anglo-Hindi Lower Middle School at Hanumangarh to accommodate Anglo-Hindi Middle School classes—Rs. 7,600.
- (xiii) Opening of a new Primary School at the Mandi at Nokha—Rs. 12,800.
- (xiv) Construction of a new Girls' School at Hanumangarh—Rs. 4,000.

(b) Medical.

- (i) A fully equipped first grade Hospital at Ratangarh—Rs. 1,00,000.
- (ii) A new first grade Hospital at Bhadra—Rs. 66,286.
- (iii) A third grade Hospital at Rajaldesar—Rs. 12,000.
- (iv) A third grade Hospital at Momasar—Rs. 12,000.
- (v) A third grade Hospital at Karanpur—Rs. 12,000.
- (vi) A third grade Hospital at Raisinghnagar—Rs. 12,000.

19. Water supply.

A grant of Rs. 30,000 to form the nucleus of a fund of Rs. 1,25,000 to provide increased facilities for the provision of water for the poor in the Capital.

28. His Highness the Maharajah was also pleased to donate a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 from his Privy Purse for religious and beneficent purposes, out of which Rs. 20,000 were set apart for the construction of a Children's Ward in the Princee Bijoy Singhji Memorial General Hospital for Women and the balance was allocated as follows:—

1. Religious Institutions.

(1) Construction of new Temples at Bikaner with necessary endowments	Rs. 89,700
(2) Construction of new Temples at Kolayat with necessary endowments	88,500
(3) Rebuilding the Temple of Sri Mataji at Pushkar	5,000
(4) Various works in other Temples	20,000
(5) Presentation of Golden Gates to the Temple of Sri Raj Ranchhodji at Dwarkaji	30,340
(6) Offerings to Jain Temples, Sikh Gurdwara and the Christian Church and grants for the repairs and improvements of Moslem Mosques	3,600

2. Beneficent objects.

(1) Donation to "His Highness the Maharajah's Golden Jubilee Army Benevolent Fund"	5,000
(2) Construction of an Open Air Swimming Bath attached to the Walter Nobles' High School	5,000
(3) Constitution of a Prize Fund for educational institutions	2,000
(4) Grant for the benefit of the residents of the Gajner village	550

3. Rewards and Increments.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (1) Reward to men and women servants of the Palace
and the Household | 39,000 |
| (2) Increments in the salaries of these employees
amounting annually to an approximate sum of.... | 7,000 |

*Presentation of Colours and Banquet.

29. In the afternoon of the 30th October His Highness presented new Colours to the various Units of the State Army. Six Colours, with the various historie and heroic deeds in several Wars and Campaigns inscribed thereon, were conseerated by Pandits with Ved Mantras and handed over by His Highness to the colour bearers with a speech in which he recalled the glowing military traditions of the State and the chivalry and courage of the Army in the past.

*Opening Ceremony of the new Imperial Post and Telegraph Office.

30. On the 31st October His Highness, at the invitation of Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director-General of Imperial Posts and Telegraphs, performed the Opening Ceremony of the new Imperial Post and Telegraph Office in the Capital.

II. — CORONATION OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR GEORGE VI
AND THE QUEEN-EMPRESS ELIZABETH.

31. The other important event during the year was the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor George VI and the Queen-Empress Elizabeth, which took place in London on the 12th May 1937. The Coronation Day was observed as a public holiday throughout the State. A Review of the State Army was held in the morning and a Royal Salute of 101 guns was fired. In the evening the Fort, Lallgarh Palace and other State buildings were illuminated. A State Service was held in the Capital in the Temple of Sri Lakshmi Narayanji, which was attended by the Members of the Royal Family, the Chiefs and Nobles, the Members of His Highness' Government, the Hindu Civil and Military Officers of the State and the leading Seths and Sahukars. The poor were fed and sweets were distributed to the school children.

32. His Highness the Maharajah sailed from Bombay on the 3rd April 1937 to attend the Coronation and returned to India on the 3rd June.

33. To commemorate the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor George VI and the Queen-Empress Elizabeth, His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased in June 1937, to institute, and approve of the issue of, a special Silver Medal, known as "The Coronation Medal". It was classified as an Official Medal and was a gracious personal souvenir from His Imperial Majesty to individuals in the Crown Services and others throughout the Empire.

34. Altogether 57 Medals were allotted to the Bikaner State. The names of the recipients of these Medals are shown in Appendix I.

APPENDIX I.

* The speeches delivered on these occasions will be found in the publication entitled "The Golden Jubilee Book, 1937".

**III. — VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
FOR FEDERAL NEGOTIATIONS.**

35. In connection with the proposed All-India Federation it was decided by His Excellency the Viceroy to take special steps to facilitate the task of Princes by affording them the maximum of assistance in clearing their minds on any point of doubt or detail regarding the Draft Instrument of Accession before they finally reached their decision. With this object in view Mr. F. V. Wylie, C.I.E., was appointed by His Excellency as his Special Representative for the purpose of visiting the various States in Rajputana and holding personal discussions with a view to removing any doubt or apprehension which the Princes may entertain. Accordingly, the Honourable Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Ogilvie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Mr. F. V. Wylie, C.I.E., visited Bikaner in December 1936 and held discussions with His Highness, the Maharajah and the Ministers of His Highness' Government on questions relating to the Instrument of Accession. As a result of these discussions a reply containing the views of His Highness' Government on the subject was sent to the Resident for Rajputana in April 1937.

**IV. — PRIVATE VISIT OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND THE
MARCHIONESS OF LINLITHGOW.**

36. In response to an invitation from His Highness the Maharajah, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow honoured the State with a private visit for a brief period of two days in November 1936 (18th and 19th).

Imperial Honours and Titles.

37. On the 1st February 1937 the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred by the Imperial Government on, Colonel Thakur Balu Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M., A.-D.-C., Commandant, Ganga Risala, in recognition of the good services rendered by him to the State.

38. On the occasion of the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor George VI and the Queen-Empress Elizabeth on the 12th May 1937, Brigadier Jaideo Singh, Bahadur, O.B.I., A.-D.-C., Chief of the Staff, Bikaner State Army, and Commandant, Bijay Battery, received from the Imperial Government the Order of the British India of the First Class, with the title of 'Sardar Bahadur'.

Honours and Titles, etc., conferred by His Highness.

39. His Highness the Maharajah, in order to signalize the Golden Jubilee of his Reign, was graciously pleased to signify his decision to institute, and confer upon deserving persons, a suitable commemorative Medal to be called "The Golden Jubilee Medal".

40. In order fittingly to recognise the services of all those who have proved by their work their loyalty and value to the State, and further in order that this should be done according to an approved and regulated system, His Highness was further pleased to institute Badges of Honour and Medals to fulfil that great need of modern times.

41. A list of the Honours, Titles and other Distinctions which His Highness was graciously pleased to confer on the Members of the Royal Family, Chiefs and Nobles, State Officers and Non-Official Gentlemen on the 30th October 1937, is given in Appendix II.

Distinguished Visitors.

42. The following distinguished Visitors were the guests of His Highness the Maharajah during the year:—

<u>Ruling Princes and Royal Families.</u>	Date of arrival	Date of departure
1. Colonel His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.-D.-C.	9-12-36	14-12-36
2. The Heir-Apparent of Kotah	11-12-36	20-12-36
3. His Highness the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	10-3-37	14-3-37
4. Lieut.-Colonel His Highness the Maharao Sahib of Kotah, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	13-3-37	18-3-37
5. Her Highness the Maharani Sahib of Kotah		
6. The Heir-Apparent of Kotah		
7. Major-General His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.-D.-C.	23-3-37	24-3-37

Other Guests.

8. Sir Barjor Dalal, Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State	21-11-36	24-11-36
9. Lady Dalal		
10. Major-General Sir Charles MacWatt, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retired)	20-12-36	21-3-37
11. Major the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Hardinge, K.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., Private Secretary to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor	15-2-37	19-2-37
12. The Hon. Lady Hardinge		
13. Rai Bahadur Dewan Gyan Nath, President, Council of Regency, Nabha	2-9-37	4-9-37

Christmas Party.

14. Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.V.O., I.C.S., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.
15. Lady Metcalfe.
16. Major-General A. M. Mills, C.B., D.S.O., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces.
17. The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Ogilvie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Resident for Rajputana.
18. Lady Ogilvie.
19. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., Vice-President, Council of State, Jaipur.
20. Lady St. John.
21. Mr. W. H. Wadhams, Counsellor-at-Law.
22. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Windham, C.I.E.
23. Mr. F. V. Wylie, C.I.E., His Excellency the Viceroy's Special Representative.
24. Mrs. Wylie.

* List of Guests who were present during the Celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of His Highness' Accession to the Throne, will be found in the Report for the year 1937-38.

His Highness' Tours and Visits.

Inside the State.

43. His Highness toured in the Suratgarh District in the Northern part of the State on the 5th and 6th February 1937.

Outside the State.

44. His Highness attended the Informal Meetings of the Princes and Ministers held in Bombay from the 1st to the 7th November 1936.

45. At the conclusion of the Meetings His Highness proceeded on his Annual Pilgrimage to Ronecha (on the 9th) and visited Diatra *en route* to Gajner from Ronecha on the 10th November.

46. His Highness visited Delhi to see His Excellency the Viceroy on the 26th and 27th November 1936 and from there proceeded to Kotah and Mandasaur, Gwalior State, for tiger shooting from the 28th to the 30th November.

47. His Highness proceeded on his Shooting Holiday in Narsingarh, Datia and Kheri (U.P.) from the 9th to the 25th January 1937 and visited Lucknow for a day *en route*.

48. His Highness paid a visit to Udaipur from the 10th to the 14th February.

49. His Highness attended the session of the Chamber of Princes in Delhi from the 20th to the 28th February.

50. His Highness proceeded to Bombay visiting Delhi and Kotah *en route* and sailed from Bombay on the 3rd April to attend the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor George VI and the Queen-Empress Elizabeth.

51. His Highness landed in Bombay (on return from England) on the 3rd June and stayed there for his Summer Residence till the 29th June, before returning to the Capital.

52. His Highness visited Simla to see His Excellency the Viceroy from the 28th September to the 2nd October.

His Highness' Speeches.

53. The speeches delivered by His Highness the Maharajah in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations have already been mentioned earlier in this Chapter. Other important speeches during the year delivered by His Highness related to—

- (1) the Resolutions in the Chamber of Princes on the 24th February 1937 expressing loyalty to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor George VI and welcoming His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow as Viceroy of India, and
- (2) the opening in Bikaner of the Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Hospitals for Men and Women on the 11th April 1937, and of the King-Emperor George V Memorial Infirmary on the 20th March 1937.

Important changes in the personnel of the Government.

54. Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of Bagseu, C.I.E., officiated as Prime Minister up to the 22nd December 1936 when Mr. Vinayak Nandshankar Mehta, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S., whose services were obtained on loan from the British Government, was appointed Prime Minister.

CHAPTER III.

Administration of Land.

Revenue Department.

1. **General.**—Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur continued to be the Revenue Minister, and Mr. L. P. LaJoie, M.B.E., the Additional Revenue Minister, during the year.

2. Kanwar Prem Singh continued to be the Assistant Revenue Commissioner, Sadar Division, and Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri, C.I.E., the Colonization Minister, Ganganagar Division. Lala Indar Bhan remained the Assistant Revenue Commissioner and District Magistrate, Ganganagar Division, during the year.

3. **Tours.**—The Revenue Commissioner, Sadar Division, and the Colonization Minister, as well as the subordinate officers, made regular tours within their respective jurisdictions. The Colonization Minister remained on tour for 176 days during the year and the Revenue Commissioner, Sadar Division, for 46 days, *i.e.*, for 32 days in Nizamut Sujangarh and for 14 days in Nizamut Rajgarh.

4. **Boundary Disputes.**—No case of boundary dispute of any importance was pending with the neighbouring States or with the British Government during the year under report. The boundary dispute case between village Babalwas of Bhadra Tehsil and village Dayiar of District Hissar is still under negotiation. On the Marwar-Bikaner border three points were kept disputed as a result of comparison by the representatives of the two States. Action is being taken for their settlement.

APPENDIX III

5. **Rainfall.**—Appendix III shows the monthly and yearly rainfall registered at the several raingange stations during the year. Rains commenced early in the month of June and the rainfall in the Sadar Division was on the whole sufficient and well distributed, except in Sardarshahr and Dungargarh Tehsils. The average rainfall in the State during the year was 9.87 inches, as against 11.55 inches of the previous year.

6. **Crops and Fodder.**—The total area in Bighas under *Kharif* cultivation during the year was 18,46,020 as against 22,18,428 for the last year, showing a decrease of 3,72,408 Bighas. The *Rabi* crops occupied an area of 11,67,445 Bighas as against 11,92,637 Bighas in the previous year, showing a decrease of 25,192 Bighas. A special feature of the *Kharif* crops was the cultivation of cotton which occupied 1,15,453 Bighas. The area under sugarcane showed an increase and amounted to 15,131 Bighas during the year under report, as against 11,236 Bighas in the previous year.

7. The following table gives in bighas the areas sown and matured in the different Districts or Nizamats and Tehsils:—

Nizamats and Tehsils	Kharif			Rabi		
	Matured	Kharaba	Total	Matured	Kharaba	Total
Tehsil Sadar ...	25,620	66,787	92,407	960	18	978
„ Surpura ...	46,050	55,534	1,01,584	20	62	82
„ Lunkaransar ...	10,746	41,840	57,586	...	...	...
Total Nizamat Sadar	82,416	1,64,161	2,46,577	980	75	1,055
Tehsil Rajgarh ...	1,25,095	1,89,616	3,14,711	1,277	4,721	5,998
„ Roni ...	19,086	39,894	58,980	85	49	134
„ Ohuru ...	17,445	31,595	49,040	143	30	173
Total Nizamat Rajgarh	1,61,626	2,61,105	4,22,731	1,505	4,800	6,305
Tehsil Sujargarh ...	11,944	15,224	27,168	102	...	102
„ Ratargarh ...	7,165	29,187	36,352	49	31	80
„ Sardarsahr ...	948	21,617	22,560	21	...	21
„ Dungargarh ...	4,501	37,406	41,907	4	...	4
Total Nizamat Sujargarh	24,553	1,03,434	1,27,987	176	31	207
Tehsil Hanumangarh ...	93,765	1,36,645	2,30,410	3,69,969	88,530	4,58,499
„ Suratgarh ...	16,060	1,01,442	1,20,522	38,355	30,261	68,616
„ Anupgarh ...	20,647	21,166	41,813	30,595	4,725	35,320
„ Bhadra ...	91,451	1,40,076	2,31,527	49,865	29,550	79,415
„ Nohar ...	23,287	68,711	96,998	25,427	14,524	39,951
Total Nizamat Suratgarh	2,45,230	4,66,040	7,11,270	5,14,211	1,67,590	6,81,801
Tehsil Ganganagar ...	83,391	46,696	1,30,090	1,52,196	36,091	1,88,287
„ Karanpur ...	66,898	21,545	87,943	1,13,839	11,811	1,25,650
„ Raisinghnagar ...	38,218	19,045	57,263	59,951	7,105	67,056
„ Padampur ...	39,367	22,792	62,159	80,454	16,630	97,084
Total Nizamat Ganganagar	2,27,377	1,10,078	3,37,455	4,06,440	71,637	4,78,077
Grand Total for State	7,41,202	11,04,818	18,46,020	4,23,312	2,44,133	11,67,445

8. Agricultural and other stock.—The agricultural and allied stock in the State, in the *Khalsa* and *Patta* villages, was as follows:—

	1935-37.	1935-36.
Bulls, including branded <i>Sands</i> and <i>Godhas</i> ...	8,125	6,793
Bullocks ...	1,20,590	1,21,908
Cows ...	3,82,670	3,82,861
Young ones of cows, both male and female ...	2,71,054	2,87,565
Buffaloes (male) ...	15,050	14,914
Buffaloes (female) ...	92,899	91,943
Young ones of buffaloes, both male and female ...	74,930	79,823
Sheep ...	7,06,895	6,27,457
Goats ...	3,42,281	3,41,039
Horses ...	2,089	1,982
Mares ...	2,696	2,885
Colts and fillies ...	511	328
Mules ...	10	11
Donkeys ...	7,461	9,095
Camels ...	1,26,737	1,32,011
Ploughs ...	1,47,495	1,45,637
Carts ...	14,990	14,693

9. **Quinquennial Cattle Census.**—A quinquennial cattle census is held in the State when the enumeration is carried out thoroughly; but in other years the figures for the *Khalva* areas are taken from *Bhoonga* or grazing fee list and the figures for the *Patta* areas are accepted as supplied by the Pattedars.

APPENDIX IV

10. **General condition of the people.**—Appendix IV shows the general average prices of various food stuffs in the different Nizamats for the four quarters of the year under report, as also during the preceding year. The trade depression continued throughout the year; and although the prices showed a slight tendency towards rise, they did not much improve. As in the previous year, the economic condition of the agricultural classes remained slightly below normal, owing to the continuance of depression in agriculture; but the general economic condition of the people was fairly satisfactory throughout the year and there was no dearth of employment for the labouring classes. The rates of wages ranged from Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 1 per day. It is gratifying to note that the methods adopted some years back for preventing the damage done annually by rats are showing very satisfactory results and it is hoped that in due course of time, with the co-operation of the zamindars, it would be possible to deal with this pest still more effectively.

11. **Locust.**—The State remained immune from the locust pest during the year.

12. **Epidemics.**—There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease among the people or the cattle during the year.

13. **Land Revenue from Khalsa villages.**—The demand, collections and arrears of Land Revenue from Khalsa villages in each Nizamat are given below:—

Nizamat	DEMAND			COLLECTIONS			BALANCE		
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sadar ...	7,902	80,166	88,038	977	77,949	78,926	6,925	2,237	9,162
Sujangarh ...	4,273	96,205	40,478	394	33,639	34,033	3,879	2,566	6,445
Rajgarh ...	10,504	1,05,403	1,15,907	3,202	1,01,460	1,04,662	7,302	3,943	11,245
Ganganagar ...	2,93,460	6,98,317	9,91,777	1,09,875	5,73,619	6,83,493	1,83,585	1,24,704	3,08,289
Suratgarh ...	2,96,499	6,78,402	9,69,901	1,01,064	5,82,667	6,83,731	1,95,435	90,735	2,86,170
Total ...	6,12,638	15,93,513	22,06,151	2,15,512	18,69,325	15,84,840	3,97,126	2,24,185	6,21,311

14. **Land Revenue from Tibi Pargana.**—The demand, collections and arrears of Land Revenue and Water Rate in Tibi Pargana are given below:—

Items	DEMAND			COLLECTIONS			BALANCE		
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue	10,763-0-0	31,403-1-6	42,166-1-6	5,031-2-9	25,671-14-6	30,673-1-3	5,761-13-3	5,731-3-0	11,493-0-3
Water Rate	2,868-4-9	17,488-15-3	20,357-4-0	1,531-14-0	14,910-7-6	16,442-5-6	1,336-6-9	2,578-7-9	3,941-14-6
Total ...	13,631-4-9	48,891-0-9	62,523-5-6	6,593-0-9	40,582-6-0	47,115-6-9	7,098-4-0	8,309-10-9	15,434-14-9

15. **Tribute from Pattedars.**—The following table shows the demand, collections and arrears of Rakam Rekha due from *Pattedars*:—

Nizamati	DEMAND			COLLECTIONS			BALANCE		
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Sadar ...	35,601-0-0	68,737-0-0	1,01,338-0-0	606-0-0	65,618-0-0	66,254-0-0	34,995-0-0	3,089-0-0	38,084-0-0
Sujanagarh.	9,018-0-0	98,640-0-0	1,07,658-0-0	1,148-0-0	95,659-0-0	96,807-0-0	7,870-0-0	2,981-0-0	10,851-0-0
Rajgarh ...	20,338-0-0	77,962-0-0	98,300-0-0	740-0-0	72,855-0-0	73,595-0-0	19,698-0-0	5,107-0-0	24,705-0-0
Suratgarh.	19,513-0-0	61,194-10-9	80,737-10-9	1,123-15-9	59,354-14-6	60,478-14-3	18,419-0-3	1,839-12-3	20,258-12-6
Total ...	84,500-0-0	3,06,533-10-9	3,91,033-10-9	3,617-15-9	2,98,516-14-6	2,97,134-14-3	80,882-0-3	13,016-12-3	93,898-12-6

16. **Settlement.**—The Settlement work of Tehsil Anupgarh was done from the 1st November 1936 to the 10th April 1937. The *Abadi* survey work was done from the 11th April to the 31st August 1937. 31 villages of Tehsil Ganganagar and 42 villages of Tehsil Karanpur were surveyed and the necessary files prepared. From the 1st September to the 31st October 1937 the comparison and examination work was done.

17. **Taccavi.**—At the close of the last year the balance to be recovered on account of Taccavi in both the Divisions amounted to Rs. 23,129-9-6. During the year under report Rs. 4,685 were advanced as *Taccavi* to the Zamindars of Tehsils Suratgarh and Hanumangarh in the Ganganagar Division, making a total of Rs. 27,814-9-6. Out of this amount, Rs. 7,527-9-0 were recovered during the year, leaving Rs. 20,287-0-6 recoverable at the close of the year. In view of the general economic depression, the recoveries were made with due regard to the convenience of the cultivators.

18. **Area granted on temporary cultivation.**—During the year under report 2,31,392 Bighas of land were given out on temporary cultivation. This area is in addition to 2,94,118 Bighas allotted in the Ganganagar Division in the year 1935-36 for a period of three years. The rate of the *Malikana* was raised from 0-6-0 per Bigha to Re. 1 per Bigha, except in the Nali Area of Tehsil Anupgarh where it remained at the old rate.

19. **Immigration and Emigration.**—No movement of importance either of immigration or emigration took place during the year under report. It was reported that 15 families came from outside and settled in Tehsil Hanumangarh and 18 families migrated from there to foreign territory.

20. **Resumption of Villages.**—The following villages and lands lapsed to the State during the year in accordance with the Rules:—

(1) Bhom Sodwali in Sub-Tehsil Lunkaransar.

(2) Bhom Akheysingh in village Kharia Malinath in Sub-Tehsil Surpura.

21. **Grant of villages.**—Village Anandgarh in Tehsil Anupgarh was granted to the Pattedar of Sattasar during the year.

22. **Neota.**—A sum of Rs. 16,893 was the balance unrecovered at the end of the previous year on account of the Neota for the auspicious Wedding of the Heir-Apparent, while the further assessment during the year

amounted to Rs. 192. Out of the total of Rs. 17,085, a sum of Rs. 754 was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,331 recoverable at the end of the year.

23. Killa Bhachh.—The balance recoverable under this head at the end of the last year was Rs. 1,203-2-0. No recoveries could be made during the year under report.

24. Works of Public Utility.—The following works of Public Utility were constructed by private individuals and were completed during the year under report:—

Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of the person who constructed the work
Pucca Well at Sardarshahr	Rs. 3,500	Binraj, son of Sheojram Jhalari of Bardarshahr.
Public Park and Temple of Sri Ramchanderji at Ratangarh	7,500	Seth Brijlall Rameshwarlall Genceriwalla Agarwal of Ratangarh.
Pucca Well at Ratangarh	5,000	Seth Brahmduitt, son of Chunilall Agarwala of Ratangarh.

25. Among other works may be mentioned the excavation of Pipalwalla Johar in the old Abadi of Ganganagar at a cost of Rs. 200 and the Johar of village Rampura in Tehsil Suratgarh at a cost of Rs. 300. The entire cost of the excavation was met by the Government. A sum of Rs. 2,184 was further spent from the funds of *Zaid Bhoonga* and *Pee* for the excavation of Johars in Tehsils Suratgarh and Hanumangarh.

26. In addition to the works of Public Utility carried out by private individuals, for which the State ordinarily grants land free of cost, the State has its own budget of expenditure for such works. The work of providing roads and paths to facilitate communication and transport of agricultural produce in the Canal Area was well in hand, and the alignment of some important roads to Tehsil headquarters and market towns was completed; while the village roads were provided on an extensive scale. Many village roads have already been constructed and the work is still in progress.

27. Fairs.—The important Fairs which take place in the State are held at Gogameri, Kolayat and Mukam. The Gogameri Fair was held from the 21st August to the 20th September, 1937. About 70,000 (pilgrims and traders) from distant places attended the Fair and a large number of cattle and other animals were brought for sale. A vast grazing area is attached to the shrine of Gogaji in which grazing is allowed free, and this concession greatly enhances the popularity of the Fair. The income accruing from customs duty alone on sale of cattle amounted to Rs. 56,840-12-0 against Rs. 37,506-12-0 of the last year.

28. The Kolayat Fair took place on the 28th November 1936 and was attended by about 40,000 people. Kolayat, which is especially held in reverence on account of the sojourn in this place of Kapil Muni in the ancient days, is a well-known place of pilgrimage. Facilities are provided to the general public, traders, pilgrims, and others attending the Fair and the Railway and Motor Transport provide a quick and comfortable journey.

There is a Standing Committee for the Fair which looks to all matters relating to it, including improvement of ghats (bathing places), silt clearance, sale of residential plots, etc.

29. The Fair at Mukam was held from the 10th to the 12th March 1937, and was attended by about 16,000 people.

30. Among Fairs of lesser importance may be mentioned those held in honour of Bhairunji at Kodamdesar in Tehsil Sadar, Jetha Bhutta at Gajner, Gogaji at Dadrewa in Tehsil Rajgarh, Ramdevji at Jasrasar in Tehsil Churu, Hanumanji at Salasar in Tehsil Sujargarh, Mawarianji at Binjbayla in Tehsil Sardarshahr and Bhadrakaliji at Amarpura in Tehsil Hanumangarh.

31. **Treasure Trove.**—During the year under report gold ornaments weighing 39 tolas were discovered on the 8th October 1937 in the field of Gulab Singh Rajput of village Parlika in Tehsil Nohar.

32. **Brick Kilns.**—Royalty is recovered from pucca bricks burnt at Re. 1 per 1,000 for standard bricks, and Re. 0-4-0 per 1,000 for small ones. The amount realised as Royalty during the year amounted to Rs. 32,116-7-9 as against Rs. 17,323 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 14,793-7-9. A sum of Rs. 1,881 was also recovered as Site Rent and a sum of Rs. 2,169-11-0 as Water Rate from brick contractors in the Ganganagar Division.

Malmandi.

33. **General.**—M. Birdhi Chand, Tehsildar Malmandi, remained in charge of the Malmandi work of the First Circle, Tehsil Malmandi, up to the 13th July 1937 after which Pt. Rameshwar Lal was appointed as Acting Tehsildar Malmandi and he continued as such till the close of the year. Thakur Dal Singh continued to hold charge of the Malmandi work of the Second Circle of Tehsil Malmandi during the year.

34. The following statement shows the number of Malmandi cases pending from the last year, instituted and disposed of during the year and the closing balance :—

Office	Balance from the last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposal	Balance at the end of the year
Malmandi Tehsil ...	3,197	1,616	4,813	1,355	3,458
Other Tehsils ...	1,906	1,912	3,818	1,823	1,995

35. The receipts for the year under the Sub-Heads "II.—Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties" (consisting mainly of succession and adoption fees) and "III.—Sale of Government Property" (consisting of sale proceeds from Nazul land and grant of title deeds for houses), which are dealt with by the Malmandi, are given below :—

II. Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties.

(1) Fees on conveyance of immovable property in the Capital	...	...	45,133
(2) Fees on conveyance of immovable property in the Districts	...	...	52,442

(3) Fees on talika of sites in the Capital	...	...	...	...	3,111
(4) Fees on talika of sites in the Districts	...	...	...	...	2,827
(5) Fees for grant of title deeds in the Capital	...	...	...	...	1,692
(6) Fees for grant of title deeds in the Districts	...	...	...	...	1,838
(7) Heirship and unregistered adoption fees	...	...	...	...	8,416
(8) Fees for adoption deeds	...	...	...	...	9,005
(9) Court of Wards receipts	...	...	...	...	12,558
(10) Fees on Luxury shows...	...	...	...	...	316
(11) Fees for opening doors...	...	...	...	...	7,666
(12) Miscellaneous fees	...	...	...	...	3,814
Total					1,48,818

III. Sale of Government Property.

(1) Fees on sale of houses	...	...	...	...	20
(2) Fees on sale of land in the Capital	...	...	...	...	55,423
(3) Fees on sale of land in the New City Suburbs	...	...	...	...	340
(4) Fees on sale of land within the New City walls	...	...	...	...	4,461
(5) Fees on sale of land in the Districts	...	...	...	...	31,716
(6) Fees on sale of land in the Grain Mandi other than in the Gang Canal Area	...	...	...	...	2,282
(7) Fees on sale of Stores and materials other than provided under departments concerned...	...	...	...	...	...
(8) Fines for State Land occupied in excess of the Patta	...	...	...	...	5,281
Total					99,523

Registration.

NDIX V.

36. **Registration.**—Appendix V gives the number of documents registered, their value, and the fees realised for their registration. Income from registration of documents during the year amounted to Rs. 10,299-14-0 against the previous year's income of Rs. 10,256-4-0 showing an increase of Rs. 43-10-0.

Irrigation.

37. **Irrigation Wells.**—No new irrigation well was constructed during the year. In all 684 Bighas were irrigated from the existing wells, as against 611 of the previous year.

38. **Bunds.**—There are only four Bunds in the State — at Gajner, Mudh, Golri and Ganga Sarowar in the Sadar Division. Irrigation was done from the Ganga Sarowar Bund for the first time in the year 1935-36. The total area irrigated during the year under report amounted to 500 Bighas, as against 2,061 Bighas in the previous year. This Bund is under the control and supervision of the Colonization Minister. It aims at irrigating an area of about 4,000 acres or 6,400 Bighas.

39. **Katli River.**—During the year under review the river reached Sulkhania, Budhawas (*Khalsa*), Nesal and Naurangpura (*Patta*) villages. The river irrigated 284 Bighas of land in villages Sulkhania and Budhawas.

40. **Western Jamuna Canal.**—This Canal irrigated 237 Bighas of land in this State during the year, as against 373 Bighas during the last year. For some time past the supply of water in this Canal has not been satisfac-

tory. The question of increasing the supply is under negotiation with the Punjab Government. The area lying under the command of this Canal was surveyed afresh and Chakbandi (rectangulation) work was carried out.

41. **Nali.**—The water in Nali area began to flow from the 4th July and continued flowing up to the 24th July 1937, and it again flowed from the 20th September up to the 16th October. 12,939 Bighas of land were irrigated, out of which 2,664 Bighas were cultivated in Tehsil Hanumangarh. The Nali water, however, did not enter the area of Tehsil Suratgarh.

42. **Ghaggar Canals.**—As a result of further conferences held during the year 1931-32 between the representatives of the Government of the Punjab and those of the Patiala and Bikaner States, a masonry Needle Regulator had been built at Devigarh (in the Patiala State) where turns of distribution of supplies had been provisionally settled. This has resulted in improving the irrigation on the Ghaggar Canals, although the increase in the area of irrigation was also due to better rainfall and greater care in irrigation.

43. During the year under report the Northern Ghaggar Canal began to flow on the 4th July and the Southern Ghaggar Canal on the 5th July 1936. They kept flowing till the 3rd and the 4th October respectively. Out of a total culturable commanded area of 71,846 Bighas the total area irrigated during *Kharif* was 14,413 Bighas and during *Rabi*, 17,653 Bighas or a total of 32,066 Bighas, as against 5,101 and 11,648 Bighas respectively or a total of 16,749 Bighas in 1935-36. The area irrigated, the gross assessment made and remissions allowed are shown in the following statement:—

Tehsils	KHARIF 1936				RABI 1936-37			
	Area irrigated	Gross assessment	Remissions	Net Revenue	Area irrigated	Gross assessment	Remissions	Net Revenue
	Bighas.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	Bighas.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Hanumangarh ...	7,717	11,334 0	546 0	10,788 0	11,048	18,770 11	964 1	17,816 10
Tibi Pargana ...	6,696	8,166 12	244 1	7,912 11	6,605	9,586 0	609 4	8,976 12
Total ...	14,413	19,490 12	790 1	18,700 11	17,653	28,356 11	1,569 5	26,799 6

44. The total net Revenue for *Kharif* and *Rabi* Crops amounts to Rs. 45,494-1-0, while the total expenditure including contribution paid to the Punjab Government amounted to Rs. 17,432-0-3 as detailed below:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
(1) Establishment
(2) Extensions and Improvements
(3) Repairs and Maintenance	7,512 8 3
(4) Tools and Plants
(5) Miscellaneous
(6) Contribution towards maintenance (including extensions and improvements) paid to the Punjab Government	8,048 14 0
(7) Supervision	1,870 10 0
Total	...	17,432	0 3

45. The following table gives the Water Rate levied on the Ghaggar Canal during the year :—

Tehsil				Kharif 1936			Rabi 1936-37			Total		
				Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
Hanumangarh...	...	...	...	11,334	0	0	18,770	11	0	30,104	11	0
Tibbi	...	...	...	8,156	12	0	9,586	0	0	17,742	12	0
Total				19,490	12	0	28,356	11	0	47,847	7	0

46. Out of the total amount of Rs. 47,847-7-0, Rs. 2,353-6-0 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,494-1-0 as the net amount assessed, but Rs. 23,581-8-6 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,912-8-6 as arrears.

Gang Canal.

47. General.—The year under review was the thirteenth year of construction, and the tenth year of operation, of the Canal.

48. In the interest of efficient work and control the Ganganagar Division was divided into two Divisions, called the North and the South Divisions, each under an Executive Engineer. In addition to the existing 5 Sub-Divisions, a new Sub-Division known as the Ghaggar Sub-Division was created during the year and a Sub-Divisional Officer appointed to take charge of it, and the work of preparing design and developing a scheme for the Ghaggar Nali area was entrusted to him.

49. Mr. T. A. W. Foy, I.S.E., continued as Chief Engineer; and Rai Sahib Labhu Ram Kalsey and Mr. R. F. T. Farrant, Executive Engineers, remained in charge of the South and the North Divisions, respectively.

50. The scheme under which the Canal Revenue Staff was amalgamated with the Revenue Department continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

51. Surveys.—The areas commanded by the Ghaggar Canals and required for the Ghaggar Nali scheme were surveyed. The total area surveyed up to the 31st October 1937 was 1,88,800 Bighas. Two survey parties were working on the Ghaggar Canals up to the 30th September. On the 1st October, one party was transferred to the Lallgarh area to continue the survey work there. Hydraulic and other surveys were done to the extent of 330 miles and many squares were Killa-levelled to determine command.

52. Buildings.—The following buildings were constructed during the year under report :—

- (1) Quarters for the S. D. C. and the S. D. M. at Shivpur.
- (2) Quarters for the Subordinates at Shivpur.
- (3) Telephone hut at Sadhuwali.
- (4) Telegraph Office at Pabuser.
- (5) Police Station at Kesrisinghpur.
- (6) Quarters for the Sub-Inspector, Lancer and Head Constable at Kesrisinghpur.
- (7) Quarters for the two Naib-Tehsildars at Rajpura and Jetsar.
- (8) Addition of 2 rooms to the A. V. Middle School building at Ganganagar.
- (9) District Board Hall and Office at Ganganagar.

Since it was opened in 1927 the figures of irrigation have been as follows:—

Year.	Bighas irrigated.	Percentage failed.
1927-28	7,221 5 0	1%
1928-29	3,08,065 4 0	13%
1929-30	5,29,359 5 0	9%
1930-31	5,61,995 8 0	15%
1931-32	4,95,021 15 0	14%
1932-33	4,91,986 0 0	16.5%
1933-34	6,03,854 0 0	10.7%
1934-35	5,52,171 0 0	13.4%
1935-36	6,06,767 0 0	15.8%
1936-37	6,44,652 0 0	9.6%

59. As will appear from the above figures, the actual area irrigated during the year slightly exceeded the original expectations. It is hoped that with better arrangements for distribution of water and prevention of wastage of supplies, the figures of irrigated area will still rise before the maximum is reached.

60. Sale of Canal Land.—During the year under report an area of 4,663 Bighas and 10 Biswas at a cost of Rs. 7,17,523 was sold. The area sold up to the end of 1935-36 was 3,34,976 Bighas 14 Biswas at a cost of Rs. 3,66,21,301-9-4. Adding the area sold in the year under report, the total sale ending with the financial year 1936-37 came to 3,39,640 Bighas 4 Biswas at a cost of Rs. 3,73,38,824-9-4. Excluding the area which has come under canals, roads, railway line, etc., and also cancelled for default in payments, the net area sold up to the end of the financial year 1936-37 amounted to 3,35,570 Bighas 10 Biswas with a total purchase value of Rs. 3,68,20,077-6-1.

61. Recoveries.—The total receipts from the commencement up to the end of the year 1936-37 on account of sale of land in the Canal Area amounted to Rs. 2,46,59,578-11-0. A sum of Rs. 1,60,344-3-0 including Rs. 1,894-2-6 on account of arrears of Occupancy Rights Nazrana in Barani area was also received on account of grant of Occupancy and Proprietary Rights to old settlers during the year, making a total of Rs. 2,48,19,922-4-1 up to the end of the year.

62. Out of the total purchase price of Rs. 3,68,20,077-6-1 for the area of 3,35,570 Bighas 10½ Biswas sold up to the end of 1936-37, a sum of Rs. 2,46,59,578-1-1, including interest, has been recovered and the balance due to be recovered in instalments at the close of the year was Rs. 1,21,60,499-5-0.

63. Cases of exchange of Land.—With every desire to accommodate the purchasers of land in the Canal Colony, wherever it was found that their grievances were legitimate, land was allowed to be exchanged. With the lapse of time and the settlement of genuine applications, the number of such applications is gradually dwindling down. In the year under report the total number of exchange cases settled was 199, out of which 152 were within the Chaks and 47 outside the Chaks. A number of cases are still under investigation and settlement.

64. Nazrana.—The collection of Nazrana demands recoverable from old settlers to whom proprietary rights have also been granted on account of their lands having received irrigation was started in Rabi of 1933. The approximate demand on account of Nazrana instalment for the year was Rs. 8,50,000 including Nazrana on Barani holdings, but, in view of the

continued general depression and low prices of agricultural produce, a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was provided for in the Receipts Budget for 1936-37, against which the recoveries amounted to Rs. 1,60,344-3-0, as stated above.

65. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the project up to the end of October 1937, (both direct and indirect) amounted to Rs. 3,06,16,529. This excludes book adjustments concerning the Revenue, Railway and other Departments.

66. Mandis.—There are 6 important Mandis in the Canal Area, *viz.*, Ganganagar, Karanpur, Raisinghnagar, Bijaynagar, Gajsinghpur and Hindu-malkote. In the Barani Area there are now four Mandis, *viz.*, Sangaria and Sadulshahr in Tehsil Hanumangarh, Lakhuwali in Tehsil Suratgarh and Gogameri in Tehsil Nohar. The last named Mandi was started in April 1937.

67. In spite of the general trade depression and the prevailing low prices of agricultural produce, the condition of the new Mandis remained satisfactory. The sale of residential sites and sites for flour mills and Mandi shops, fetched an income of Rs. 17,563-2-0 in the Canal Area and Rs. 10,558-2-0 in the Barani Area, making a total of Rs. 27,288-1-0. The total receipts from the sale of sites in Mandis from the beginning up to the end of the year 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 8,77,953-13-0. The Government have incurred considerable capital expenditure on Municipal works in each Mandi town for the convenience of the public.

68. Abadi sites in Chaks.—With the advent of the Canal many new villages have been founded in the Colony and the number of such villages at the close of the year was 889. The population in these villages is gradually increasing and the villages are steadily progressing. The recoveries on account of sale of sites in these villages during the year amounted to Rs. 18,348-1-3 and the total recoveries up to the end of 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 1,85,337-15-3.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.**Agriculture.**

1. This Department is under the direct supervision of the Colonization Minister. Mr. Shamsheer Singh continued to be the Agricultural Officer. The Agricultural Farm at Ganganagar worked satisfactorily and various experiments conducted at the Farm were explained to the agriculturists.

2. The total area of the Experimental Farm under cultivation was 109 acres 6 kanals during the year under report.

3. Experiments with a view to finding out the varieties of the main crops like wheat, cotton, barley, oil-seeds, gram, sugarcane, etc., which are suited most to the soil were carried out. Approved varieties of wheat, barley, cotton, sugarcane, oil-seeds, fodder, etc., were recommended and arrangements were made for the supply and distribution of improved varieties of seeds to the cultivators, as a result of which hundreds of acres of land have been brought under improved strains.

4. A seed Supply Society was started with a view to make the supply of pure seeds easily available to the Agriculturists. This Society has been granted about 20 squares of land in chak 1 'A' at Ganganagar on temporary cultivation to serve as Seed Farm for supplying pure seed to the agriculturists. The system of experimenting with various types of crops, which proved successful at the Agricultural Farm, continued in all the Tehsils of the Canal area in the fields of the cultivators.

5. An exhibition of agricultural products and implements of several kinds was arranged during the District Board Horse and Cattle Fair and Exhibition held at Ganganagar in February 1937, and in the Cattle Fair held at Gogameri in August 1937. Leaflets giving instructions for growing cotton were printed in English, Hindi, Urdu and Gurmukhi and distributed to the cultivators in the Colony. The Indian Central Cotton Committee continued to guide and help in various experiments undertaken at the Farm.

Co-operative Credit Societies..

6. Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri, C.I.E., Colonization Minister, continued to hold charge of the office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies. Lala Indar Bhan, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, Ganganagar Division, continued to work as the Deputy Registrar for the Co-operative Societies.

7. Mr. D. R. Saini continued to work as Inspector, Ganganagar Circle, and Pt. H. K. Chaturvedi as Inspector, Bhadra Circle. The work in the latter Circle having come to a standstill due to the prosecution of its former Inspector, the question of putting these Societies on a sound financial basis was under examination by the new Inspector. It was for this reason that the annual report of the Co-operative Societies, Bhadra Circle, could not be prepared during the year under report.

8. **Ganganagar Circle.**—In the Ganganagar Circle the number of Societies was 49 as in the previous year. The number of members of Societies was 1,035 as against 1,036 in the previous year.

9. The Share Capital amounted to Rs. 10,736 as against Rs. 9,136 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,600. This increase is due to the voluntary payment of the share instalments by the members.

10. The Balance sheet of the Societies of the Ganganagar Circle up to the 31st October 1937 was as below:—

Liabilities.					Assets.				
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
Share Capital	...	10,736	0	0	Loans due from Members	...	2,38,659	5	0
Central Bank loan	...	1,41,716	13	9	Central Bank Shares	...	3,605	0	0
Deposits from Members	...	86,504	8	9	Cash in hand	...	3,543	11	3
Interest accrued but not paid	...	16,489	8	5	Interest accrued but not recovered	...	57,450	14	6
Net profit	...	6,850	9	9					
Accrued profit	...	40,961	6	1					
Total	...	3,03,258	14	9	Total	...	3,03,258	14	9

11. **Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ganganagar**—The Bank was started to finance the Co-operative Societies seven years ago. The balance sheet of the Bank at the close of the year was as below:—

Liabilities.					Assets.				
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
Share Capital	...	25,568	13	0	Loans due from Societies	...	1,41,728	3	6
Deposits from non-members	...	1,26,351	15	3	Cash in hand	...	434	14	0
Current Deposits without interest	...	4,241	13	6	Invested in Bikaner State Savings Bank	...	19,999	3	0
Undisbursed Dividend for 1931-32	...	84	1	0	Sundries suspense account	...	101	6	0
Undisbursed Dividend for 1934-35	...	434	0	0	Interest accrued but not recovered	...	16,496	8	10
Undisbursed Dividend for 1935-36	...	1,444	1	0					
Reserve Fund up to 1935-36	...	1,275	10	7					
Sundries	...	1	10	0					
Interest accrued but not paid	...	3,474	9	7					
Net profit for 1936-37	...	2,861	10	2					
Accrued profit	...	13,121	15	3					
Total	...	1,78,760	3	4	Total	...	1,78,760	3	4

12. The Bank showed a net profit of Rs. 2,861-10-2 for the year under report, after meeting establishment charges amounting to Rs. 1,207-13-6.

13. **Bikaner State Railway Co-operative Credit Society.**—Mr. K. V. Ramchandani carried out the duties of the Honorary Secretary of the Society during the year under report. 46 new members joined the Society and the total number of members at the end of the year was 738.

14. The gross earnings of the Society amounted to Rs. 4,920-15-1 as detailed below:—

(i) Realised on loans advanced to Members	...	4,447	11	0
(ii) Realised from Bank	...	90	1	1
(iii) Due to be realised from Bikaner State Savings Bank	...	349	9	0
(iv) Sundry earnings	...	33	10	0
Total	...	4,920	15	1

15. The working expenses of the Society amounted to Rs. 543-0-0, as against Rs. 548-8-0 in the previous year and the net profit amounted to Rs. 3,007-8-1, plus Rs. 9-7-11 on account of the balance of the last year's appropriation account, bringing the total to Rs. 3,017-0-0.

16. The balance of Reserve Fund account at the close of the year was Rs. 8,264-7-0. The assets of the Bikaner State Railway Co-operative Credit Society amounted to Rs. 91,958-12-0.

Forests.

17. The Forest Department continued to be under the direct supervision of the Colonization Minister.

18. The total expenditure on forests during the year amounted to Rs. 2,075-3-6. The total income during the year under report was Rs. 4,271-6-3 as against Rs. 6,431-14-3 of the previous year. This decrease was due to the following reasons:—

- (1) As the stock of dead trees had exhausted, there was very little sale.
- (2) During the year 1936-37 a sum of Rs. 220, as the price of only two wagon loads of firewood, was received from the contractor whereas Rs. 15-8-0 were recovered for the removal of 23 wagons by the contractor in 1935-36. The contract was auctioned very late during the year.
- (3) There was a deficit of Rs. 674-4-0 in the receipts under Bhoonga.

19. As the plantation at Hanumangarh was handicapped for want of rain and water it has been abolished, and the area has been leased out on temporary cultivation by the Revenue Department.

20. **Plantation of Trees.**—The trees planted in Mandis in the Canal Area are growing gradually and the work of planting trees of different varieties continued satisfactorily. In Ganganagar and Karanpur Mandis the trees have been protected by pucca tree-guards, and tree-guards are gradually being provided in other Mandis also.

21. The work of planting trees in the villages of Canal Area and in the Barani Area of the Ganganagar Division also progressed steadily. The Zamindars took keen interest in the plantation of trees in their villages and were afforded every encouragement by the local Officers. Consequently, numerous new trees were planted during the year. The Government Nurseries at Ganganagar, Karanpur, Raisinghnagar and Jetsar issued a large number of trees for plantation to the Zamindars free of cost. The Ganganagar Nursery alone supplied 18,602 plants to the cultivators during the year under report. In the Sadar Division also, about 353 trees in Nizamat Sujangarh and 246 trees in Nizamat Rajgarh were planted.

Commerce and Industries.

22. The Commerce and Industries Department remained in the portfolio of the Revenue Minister.

23. No appreciable progress could be made in this Department owing to the depression in trade which continued during the year. The big schemes, viz., the carbonization of Palana Lignite and establishment of a Woollen Mill, are still receiving the attention of the Government.

24. **Gypsum.**—The export and local consumption of Gypsum continued to be satisfactory during the year. It fetched a royalty amounting to Rs. 3,013 during the year.

25. **Wool Press.**—The Wool Baling Press worked satisfactorily. The royalty derived during the year amounted to Rs. 2,754.

Minerals.

26. Dr. C. D. Pande continued as Mine Manager, Palana Colliery, and Manager of the Mineral Department.

27. **Palana Colliery.**—No final decision could be arrived at regarding low-temperature carbonization, owing to lack of exact knowledge in connection with the extent of the coal bearing area and the explanatory shaft which was put down last year not finding coal in sufficient quantity to make it workable.

28. The Government is considering the proposals for exploring the entire coal bearing area to obtain full knowledge regarding the thickness, dip and depth of the coal seam.

29. The average daily number of persons working in the mine was 145 as compared with 148 in the previous year. Of these 57 worked underground and 88 worked on the surface. The attendance of labour during the year was irregular. The health of the miners on the whole was good. One fatal accident occurred due to a contractor's labourer falling down a 5' diameter shaft.

30. The average output of coal in tons per head was as below:—

	Underground.		Above and below ground.	
	1936-37	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.
Per day ...	1'6	1'5	'61	'55
Per year ...	576	540	219	198

31. The average daily earnings of a miner amounted to Re. 0-12-0 as compared with Re. 0-8-0 in the Jharia and Re. 0-9-6 in the Raniganj Coal fields.

32. The total raisings during the year were 32,210 tons or 1,812 tons more than those of the previous year. The actual output of 32,210 tons was disposed of as follows:—

	Tons.			
1. Electrical and Mechanical Department	22,007
2. Bikaner State Railway	2,296½
3. Public buyers	5,906½
4. Colliery consumption	2,599½
Total	32,210

33. 29,610½ tons were sold during the year for Rs. 1,45,997 against Rs. 1,46,210 in the previous year. The average selling rate was Rs. 5-5-10 or Re. 0-4-11 per ton more than the average rate of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 51,380 as compared with Rs. 48,346-2-6 in the previous year and the average cost per ton was Rs. 1-9-1 on the output against Rs. 1-9-5 during the previous year. Allowing for the Colliery consumption and working expenses, the net profit derived from coal mines amounted to Rs. 94,569.

34. Expenditure under Capital account during the year amounted to Rs. 11,373, which was spent for completing the sinking and lining of 7' and

5' diameter shafts, partly sinking and lining another 7' and 5' diameter shafts, and building new offices, staff quarters and Dhowras.

35. **Machinery.**—All the machinery at the mines was maintained in good working order.

36. **Rainfall.**—The rainfall at Palana during the year under report was 15 inches and 51 cents.

Customs.

37. The Department remained under the charge of Mehta Shiva Baksh, Assistant Inspector-General of Customs and Excise, who was authorised to exercise the powers of the Inspector-General of Customs and Excise up to the 10th July 1937, when Muntazin-i-Khas Bahadur Lala Nehal Chand was appointed as Inspector-General of Customs and Excise.

38. This Department also dealt with the import of Salt, Stone, and recovery of royalty on Gypsum exported by road, Multani Mitti, export of cows and collection of Municipal taxes.

39. **Receipts.**—The revenue derived from Customs Duties amounted to Rs. 20,83,024-8-9 as against Rs. 19,37,490-14-0 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,45,533-10-9.

40. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,17,623-6-0 as against Rs. 1,13,709-9-9 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,913-11-3.

41. The Boons and concessions graciously sanctioned by His Highness the Maharajah on the auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee of his Reign have been narrated in Chapter II, vide page 17. The following concessions were further granted during the year:—

- (1) Exemption from payment of import duty on articles intended for the Agricultural Experimental Farm;
- (2) Exemption from payment of import duty on petrol contained in tanks of cars belonging to the officials of other Indian States visiting this State on duty;
- (3) Exemption from import duty on fertilizers imported by the Zamindars in the Colony Tehsils of Ganganagar, Karanpur, Raisinghnagar, Padampur and Anupgarh;
- (4) Remission of half import duty on building material and machinery imported for Sugar Factory at Ganganagar for a period of three years; and
- (5) The incidence of import duty at Rs. 2 per maund on saltpetre was further extended for 2 years up to the 31st December 1938.

42. In addition to 12,463 transit (Behtiwan) passes issued for goods transported duty-free through the State, 20,320 Munfi Rawanas of the aggregate amount of Rs. 21,084-8-6 were issued for such dutiable goods as fell within the prescribed limits or were otherwise exempt under the existing Rules.

43. The following changes took place in the Thanas during the year under report:—

- (1) The Customs Thana at Lallgarh Junction was taken back from the Railway Department and a whole time Thanedar was appointed there;

- (2) A new flag station on the Anupgarh Branch was opened and an allowance of Re. 1 p.m. was sanctioned to be given to the Guard in-charge of the train for doing the work of this Department.

44. **Salt.**—The Salt Agreement of 1913 was revised. According to the terms of the revised Agreement the Government of India agreed to increase the annual supply of salt to the State from 76,000 to 1,15,000 maunds at half duty rates. The Government of India also agreed to raise the payment made by them to the State under Article VI of the Agreement from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 in view of the increased expenditure to which the State was put from year to year.

45. The total receipts on account of refund of half the duty on imports of salt, including the annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000 for the year 1936-37, amounted to Rs. 78,855 against Rs. 65,356 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 13,499. This increase was due to the revised Agreement.

46. Arrangements for watch continued as usual to prevent the export of salt from the State and import into it of illicit salt, and export of Bhang, Ganja, spirit, opium and other intoxicating drugs and preparations, including those comprised within the definition of dangerous drugs.

47. The total expenditure under the head 'Salt' amounted to Rs. 10,934-10-6 as against Rs. 8,086-6-3 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,848-4-3 due to increase in establishment. This expenditure exceeds the amount of subsidy by Rs. 934-10-6.

48. **Stone.**—The receipts from royalty charged on stone quarried at Dulmera and Bidasar amounted to Rs. 2,425-11-6 as against Rs. 2,216-6-6 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 209-5-0 which was due to larger output of stone. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 439-2-3 as against Rs. 238-6-6 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 200-11-9.

49. **Jamsar Gypsum.**—Royalty on gypsum is collected through this Department on exports by road and the sum realised on this account amounted to Rs. 151-10-0 as against Rs. 167-13-3 of the previous year.

50. **Multani Mitti.**—The price of multani mitti is recovered through this Department which amounted to Rs. 13,251-0-9 as against Rs. 13,138-3-0 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 112-13-9.

51. **Miscellaneous (Rental of State Houses).**—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,432-10-3 as against Rs. 1,311-3-9 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 121-6-6.

52. **Export of Cows.**—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 4,967-12-0 as against Rs. 4,171-13-0 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 795-15-0 due to more exports during the year.

Excise Department.

53. **Country spirit.**—The contract for the supply of country spirit continued with the Cawnpore Sugar Works Limited, Cawnpore, throughout the year. The total receipts from sales of country spirit, including license fees for all spirits, amounted to Rs. 3,39,183-4-10 as against Rs. 2,90,812-3-8 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 48,371-1-2.

54. **Methylated Spirit.**—The receipts from contracts for the sale of Methylated Spirit amounted to Rs. 3,501 as against Rs. 2,075 of the previous year.

55. **Hemp-drugs.**—The hemp-drugs, Charas and Bhang, were imported as usual on State account in bond from Hoshiarpur (Punjab) and Ganja from Sanawad in the Indore State. The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 88,797-10-9 as against Rs. 89,888-3-0 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,090-8-3 which was due chiefly to restricted supply of Charas from Hoshiarpur.

56. The aggregate purchase value of the total stock of Charas, Bhang and Ganja during the year amounted to Rs. 45,424-15-6. Of these the quantity valued at Rs. 68,748-11-3 was sold during the year, leaving in balance stock worth Rs. 1,977-1-0 and resulting in a profit of Rs. 24,900-12-9 plus Rs. 17,974-15-6 paid on account of State Excise Duty and Rs. 2,074 realised on account of license fees, or a total of Rs. 44,949-12-3.

57. Restrictions placed by the Punjab Government on the issue of Charas from the Hoshiarpur Godown continued as in the last year and the quantity to be supplied to the State was fixed on the basis of issues from the Hoshiarpur Godown during 1935-36 and not on the actual consumption in the State which was higher.

58. On account of rise in the supply price of Charas as well as in the Punjab Provincial Duty from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per seer, the selling rate of Charas was raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per seer.

59. **Opium.**—With a view to implementing the accepted policy of the Government for regulating carefully the supply and use of opium in the State, an Opium Factory was set up for the manufacture of excise opium from crude opium received from outside.

60. The receipts from opium, panni and poppy-heads, including the auction fees and excise duty realised thereon, amounted to Rs. 11,21,360-11-9 as noted below :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
(1) Sale of right of retail sale and license fees for retail vend of opium ...	1,32,998	0	0
(2) Excise duty on opium	2,58,125	0	0
(3) Sale proceeds of opium	7,24,077	11	9
(4) Sale proceeds of panni and poppy-heads	3,908	0	0
(5) Excise duty on panni and poppy-heads	2,252	0	0
Total ...	11,21,360	11	9

61. The above amount, as compared with Rs. 10,91,222-8-0 of the previous year, showed an increase of Rs. 30,138-3-9 due in the main to rise in the selling price of opium. The sales of opium, panni and poppy-heads fetched Rs. 7,27,985-11-9, leaving a balance of the value of Rs. 24,432-13-9 in stock at the close of the year. The net profit after deducting the price of opium and incidental charges amounted to Rs. 4,95,923-4-3.

62. The total expenditure under all heads in the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 7,98,602-6-8 as against Rs. 7,66,388-0-2 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 32,214-6-6 which is due to the rise in prices of opium purchased from Kotah as well as to the rise in the Punjab Provincial Duty on Charas from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per seer.

Government Press.

63. The Government Press executes almost all the printing work of the State, including that of the Bikaner State Railway. It also undertakes printing work of private individuals and institutions, etc., on payment.

64. The Press and the Stationery Depôt remained in the Portfolio of the Revenue Minister. Babu Kishan Lall continued to be the Superintendent of the Government Press and Controller of Stationery, throughout the year.

65. The total strength of the Press establishment and the Stationery Depot during the year remained the same as in the previous year (*i.e.*, 100).

66. **Stamp Printing.**—The total number of the Stamp papers of various denominations printed in the Press during the year under report came to 3,39,000 as compared with 4,24,505 in the preceding year.

67. **Bikaner Rajpatra.**—The total number of copies printed of the Rajpatra was 332 as against 330 in the preceding year. Out of this 100 copies were supplied for the use of Government Departments and for distribution to other Indian States as complimentary copies. There were 208 subscribers at the close of the year. The amount realised from subscription and the publication of the various Court Notices, etc., amounted to Rs. 3,080-2-0 as against Rs. 3,266-15-0 in the previous year. The cost of production of the Rajpatra amounted to Rs. 2,606-5-0, leaving a profit of Rs. 473-13-0.

68. **Plant and Machinery.**—The machinery is run by electric power. Material worth Rs. 14,159-2-9 was purchased during the year. The total value of the old plant and machinery (less depreciation) including the material purchased during the year was Rs. 1,14,252-14-6.

69. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 70,786-6-0 as compared with Rs. 66,743-2-2 in the preceding year. The cost of printing paper and binding material purchased from the Stationery Depot and consumed during the year amounted to Rs. 31,196-15-0. The expenditure under head 'Establishment' was Rs. 31,607-4-0 against Rs. 31,249-14-0 in the preceding year. The increase was due to the grant of grade and other increments to the staff.

70. **Receipts.**—The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 67,337-0-0 as compared with Rs. 66,383-13-0 in the previous year.

Stationery Depot.

71. The year under report opened with a balance of stock of stationery and paper valued at Rs. 51,749-10-9, to which a new stock worth Rs. 51,309-14-0 was added, making a total of Rs. 1,03,059-8-9 worth of stock. The under-mentioned supplies were made during the year:—

(1) Government Offices ....	....	....	23,095	8	0
(2) Government Press ....	....	....	31,196	15	0
(3) Private individuals ....	....	....	171	5	0
Total ..			54,463	12	0

72. The value of stock at the close of the year was Rs. 49,438-7-5 and the difference of Rs. 842-10-8 was due to overhead charges.

CHAPTER V.

Protection.**Legislation.**

1. As against the present Non-Official majority of 17 consisting of elected and nominated Members, it was announced as a Jubilee Boon that there shall hereafter be an elected majority in the Assembly and that steps will be taken, without undue delay, to investigate the problem of the election of six additional Members to this body by a general electorate.

2. **Legislative Assembly Session.**—During the year under review only one Session of the Legislative Assembly was held. It commenced on the 7th April 1937, and continued on the 9th and 10th.

3. The business transacted consisted of three Resolutions, 43 Interpellations and one Bill. The Finance Minister presented the Budget for the year 1936-37 and the Ministers made detailed statements reviewing the work of various Departments under their portfolios.

4. The Budget for the year 1936-37 was laid before the Assembly by the Finance Minister. It was a surplus Budget and contained no recommendations for the imposition of any fresh taxation or enhancement in the existing rates of taxes. It was fully discussed by the Members.

5. **Resolutions.**—The first Resolution which was unanimously passed offered loyal congratulations to Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor George VI and the Queen-Empress Elizabeth on their accession to the Throne. It was moved by the Prime Minister who in a short speech observed that—

“Loyalty and devotion to the Throne are like the breath of your nostrils. You imbibe these virtues with your mother’s milk. It would, therefore, be gilding refined gold or painting the lily if I were to bring out arguments to stress the question of loyalty to the King-Emperor in this Assembly”.

6. The Resolution tendering loyal and humble congratulations to His Highness the Maharajah on the happy restoration to complete health of Sri Yuvraj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur after his serious illness from typhoid, was moved by Seth Ram Ratan Das Bagri, seconded by Seth Madan Gopal Dammani and also passed unanimously.

7. The third Resolution requesting that owners of camel Tolas may be ordered to confine their herds within the limits of their own villages and that trespass by such Tolas within the boundaries of other villages be made punishable with fine, was moved by Colonel Raja Bhopal Singhji of Mahajan. The Government spokesman pointed out that this evil could be easily remedied by the Chiefs and Nobles and Bhogtas themselves by prohibiting the entry of camel Tolas into their respective pattas and villages; and that the offence was already punishable, as for such trespass cattle could be sent to the cattle pounds and damages claimed from their owners. The Resolution was then withdrawn.

8. **Bills.**—The Bikaner Wireless Telegraphy and Broadcast Receivers Bill was considered and passed.

Justice.

9. **General.**—Mian Ahsan-ul Haq continued to be the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, while Rai Bahadur Justice D. M. Nanavati and Rai Bahadur Justice A. C. Bose continued to be the Puisne Judges.

10. Courts.—There were, at the end of the year under report, 39 Courts (besides the High Court) exercising Original Jurisdiction, as against 38 in the previous year. The increase was due to the establishment of the Court of an Additional District Judge at Bikaner from the 9th September 1937, in order to remove the congestion of work in the Courts of the District Judge and Nazim, Sadar.

11. The Additional District Judge was invested with powers under Section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code to try summarily cases relating to offences under the Municipal Act.

12. In order to afford convenience to the general public at Dungargarh, Babu Gaj Raj, M.A., LL.B., Naib-Tehsildar of that place, was vested with powers of a Second Class Magistrate from the 29th July, 1937.

13. Criminal Courts.—At the commencement of the year 645 cases were pending from the last year. The total number of cases brought to trial during the year was 3,809 against 4,261 in the preceding year. Out of this total of 4,454 cases, 3,759 were disposed of during the year under report, leaving a balance of 695 cases. The total number of persons dealt with was 7,256, including 1,111 persons pending trial at the close of the preceding year. Cases against 6,012 persons were disposed of, the percentage of disposal being 82·85 against 86·00 in the preceding year. Of these 1,265 (21·04%) were convicted, 4,528 (75·32%) acquitted or discharged, the remaining 219 (3·64%) having either been committed or died or absconded.

14. A closer examination of the figures of the various Criminal Courts shows that the percentage of conviction is low in Subordinate Courts, where the bulk of Criminal work consists of non-cognizable cases. The percentage of conviction in the various classes of Courts is as follows :—

Courts	No. of disposal	No. of conviction	Percentage
High Court	84	42	50·00
Nazimis' Courts	467	155	33·19
District Judges' Courts	2,410	475	19·78
Revenue Officers' Courts	162	53	32·71
Munsiffs' Courts	1,290	165	12·79
Tehsildars' Courts	1,434	344	23·98
Honorary Magistrate's Court at Sadar...	174	31	17·81

15. In 1935-36, out of 8,036 persons dealt with, cases against 6,925 (86·2%) were disposed of and resulted in the conviction of 1,620 (23·5%) and the acquittal or discharge of 5,040 (72·7%), the remaining 265 (3·8%) having either been committed to Sessions or died or absconded.

16. The general result of criminal trials has been given separately for the various classes of Courts on the Original Side in Appendix VI.

APPENDIX VI.

17. Sessions Court.—The High Court as a Court of Sessions dealt with 62 cases involving 123 persons, as against 39 cases involving 63 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 44 cases involving 84 persons were disposed of, leaving

18 cases involving 39 persons pending at the close of the year. The average duration of the cases was 80 days. Out of 84 persons 42 (50%) were convicted, 41 (48.8%) were acquitted and one died.

18. The details of 44 cases disposed of on the Sessions Side in the High Court are given below :—

Offences	No. of cases 1936-37	No. of cases 1935-36	No. of persons 1936-37	No. of persons 1935-36
(1) Offences against Persons.—				
(a) Affecting life ...	25	22	43	34
(b) Simple and grievous hurts ...	1	1	6	2
(c) Assault on public servant ...	1	...	1	...
(d) Kidnapping and abduction ...	3	1	8	2
(e) Rape ...	2	3	2	3
(f) Unnatural offence ...	...	...	...	...
(2) Offences against Property.—				
(a) Theft and receiving stolen property.	2	...	6	...
(b) Robbery and dacoity ...	2	4	5	4
(c) Cheating ...	...	...	...	...
(d) Mischief by fire ...	2	...	2	..
(e) Criminal trespass and lurking house-trespass.	3	..	8	...
(f) Forgery ...	...	...	...	..
(g) Embezzlement ...	1	..	1	...
(3) Miscellaneous Offences.—				
(a) Sedition ...	...	...	..	...
(b) Relating to coins ...	1	...	1	...
(c) Relating to religion ...	...	...	...	..
(d) Relating to marriage ...	...	...	...	...
(e) Defamation ...	...	...	...	...
(f) Gambling ...	...	...	...	...
(g) Assisting or harbouring of offender.	...	...	..	...
(h) Fabricating evidence ...	1	...	1	...
Total ...	44	31	84	45

19. Assessors.—The system of trial with the aid of Assessors worked satisfactorily during the year under report.

20. Criminal Appellate Work.—At the commencement of the year 23 appeals and applications for revision involving 38 persons were pending from the previous year. The total number of appeals and applications for revision instituted during the year was 540 involving 904 persons, as against 549 in the previous year involving 894 persons, showing a decrease of 9 cases. Out of a total of 563 cases, 533 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 30 involving 53 persons. The sentences were confirmed in the case of 563 persons (66.1%),

modified in the case of 69 persons (8·1%) and reversed in the case of 183 (21·5%). Revision applications of 36 persons were rejected. Details are given in Appendix VII.

APPENDIX VII.

21. Appellate Work of High Court—The High Court as a Court of Appeal had to deal with 434 appeals and applications for revision, including 15 appeals and applications for revision pending from the preceding year, involving 723 persons as against 353 appeals and applications involving 606 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 31 appeals and 2 applications for revision were against the decisions of the High Court on the Original Side and 326 appeals and 75 applications for revision were against the decisions of the Subordinate Courts. Out of these 434 cases, 410 (94·4%) involving 676 persons were disposed of as against 338 (95·9%) involving 577 persons in the preceding year, leaving 24 cases involving 47 persons pending at the end of the year under report. The sentences were confirmed in 288 cases (70·2%) involving 471 persons (69·6%), modified in 29 cases involving 46 persons and reversed in 76 cases involving 127 persons.

22. The following table gives the number of cases, Original and Appellate, instituted and disposed of by the various Criminal Courts of the State during the year under report :—

Serial No.	Courts	Kind of Jurisdiction	No. of cases to be disposed of			No. of cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year
			Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total		
1	High Court	Appellate	15	419	434	410	24
		Original	8	54	62	44	18
		Total	23	473	496	454	42
2	District Magistrates' Courts.	Appellate	8	46	49	46	8
		Original	63	265	328	292	86
		Total	66	311	377	338	89
3	District Judges' Courts	Appellate	5	75	80	77	8
		Original	259	1,418	1,677	1,409	268
		Total	264	1,493	1,757	1,486	271
4	Revenue Officers' Courts	Original	12	89	101	86	15
5	Munsiffs' Courts	Original	130	936	1,066	898	168
6	Tehsildars' Courts	Original	142	944	1,086	928	158
7	Honorary Magistrates' Court at Sadar	Original	31	103	134	102	32
		Grand Total	668	4,919	5,017	4,292	725

23. The percentage of disposal came to 85·5 as against 87·8 in the preceding year. One person was sentenced to death and 6 to imprisonment for life during the year under report, as against one case of death sentence and 5 of life imprisonment in the previous year.

24. Civil Courts.—Apart from the High Court there were, at the end of the year, 20 Courts (five District Judges, one Additional District Judge at Sadar, six Munsiffs, seven Tehsildars and one Bench of Honorary

Munsiffs at Sadar) exercising original jurisdiction as against 19 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the establishment of the Additional District Judge's Court at Sadar.

25. Original Work in Civil Courts.—At the commencement of the year 1,132 suits were pending from the preceding year. The number of suits instituted during the year was 4,496 (as against 4,863 in the previous year) comprising 23 in the High Court, 578 in the District Judges' Courts, 2,498 in the Munsiffs' Courts, 270 in the Tehsildars' Courts and 1,127 in the Honorary Munsiffs' Court at Sadar. This works out at one suit for every 218 persons of the total population in the State, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 192. The nature of these suits was as follows :—

Nature of Suits	No. of SUITS	
	During the year under report	During the previous year
Suits relating to landed property	85	85
Suits relating to money transactions	4,295	4,665
Suits for other rights	116	113
Total	4,496	4,863

26. The Courts dealt with 5,628 suits including those outstanding from the previous year as against 6,092 in the preceding year. Out of these, 4,560 (81.0%) suits of the value of Rs. 20,25,206-3-6 were disposed of during the year under report, as against 4,960 (81.4%) of the value of Rs. 17,60,471-13-2 in the preceding year. The average time taken in the disposal of each case was 91 days as against 88 days in the preceding year. At the close of the year under report 1,068 suits of the value of Rs. 9,31,131-6-8 remained pending, as against 1,132 suits of the value of Rs. 2,90,995-5-5 in the preceding year.

27. Out of 38 suits dealt with by the High Court during the year under report as against 29 suits in the preceding year, 30 suits of the value of Rs. 7,75,669-10-0 were disposed of as against 14 suits of the value of Rs. 1,83,098-12-0 in the preceding year.

28. The average duration of the cases in the High Court came to 111 days as against 272 days in the preceding year.

29. Appellate Work in Civil Courts.—At the commencement of the year 133 appeals and applications were pending from the last year. The total number of appeals and applications for revision and review instituted during the year was 697 of the value of Rs. 4,20,987-8-6, as against 733 of the value of Rs. 2,30,858-8-6 in the preceding year. Out of a total of 830 appeals, 695 were disposed of (252 by the High Court and 443 by the District Judges' Courts) leaving 135 appeals and applications for revision pending at the end of the year. Decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed in 391 appeals (56.3%), reversed in 169 (24.3%) and amended in 62 (8.9%). Parties compromised in 44 appeals and 29 cases were remanded for re-trial on merits or for the trial of fresh issues.

30. The average duration of appeals showed a decrease from 65 days in 1935-36 to 57 days in 1936-37.

31. Appellate Work in High Court.—Out of the 317 appeals and applications for revision and review dealt with by the High Court as against 306 in

the preceding year, 252 appeals and applications were disposed of, comprising 225 regular appeals, 25 applications for revision and 2 applications for review.

32. The High Court confirmed the decisions of the lower Courts in 171 cases (67·85%), reversed them in 66 (26·19%) and amended them in 6 (2·38%); 9 appeals were remanded for re-trial, 2 on merits and 7 for the trial of fresh issues.

33. The average duration of the appeals disposed of by the High Court showed a decrease from 88 days in 1935-36 to 45 days in 1936-37.

34. **Execution of Decrees.**—There were 6,012 applications for execution of decrees of the value of Rs. 43,74,873-11-3 to be dealt with by all Civil Courts, against 6,083 of the value of Rs. 40,95,135-6-3 in the preceding year. Of these, 4,754 of the value of Rs. 26,44,736-13-10 (60%) were disposed of as against 4,790 of the value of Rs. 22,98,731-12-3 (58%) during the preceding year. The number of applications left pending at the end of the year was 1,258 as against 1,234 in the preceding year.

35. A summary of all cases, Original and Appellate, and Execution proceedings instituted in, and disposed of by, the various Civil Courts during the year under report is given below, and the details will be found in Appendices VII, IX and X :—

APPENDIX VIII
APPENDIX IX
APPENDIX X

Serial No.	Courts	Jurisdiction	No. of cases to be disposed of			No. of cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year
			Pending	Instituted	Total		
1	High Court	Appellate ...	31	286	317	252	65
		Original ...	15	23	38	30	8
		Execution ...	30	47	77	32	45
		Total ...	76	356	432	314	118
2	District Judges' Courts.	Appellate ...	102	411	513	443	70
		Original ...	166	578	744	607	137
		Execution ...	345	778	1,123	877	246
		Total ...	613	1,767	2,380	1,927	453
3	Munsiffs' Courts ...	Original ...	661	2,498	3,159	2,525	634
		Execution ...	621	2,617	3,238	2,668	570
		Total ...	1,282	5,115	6,397	5,193	1,204
4	Tehsildars' Courts ...	Original ...	32	270	302	263	39
		Execution ...	20	180	209	189	20
		Total ...	52	459	511	452	59
5	Honorary Munsiffs' Court at Sad r.	Original ...	258	1,127	1,385	1,135	250
		Execution ...	218	1,147	1,365	988	377
		Total ...	476	2,274	2,750	2,123	627
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,499	9,971	12,470	10,009	2,461

36. Miscellaneous cases.—The Miscellaneous Civil and Criminal cases relate to such proceedings as arise out of applications made in *forma pauperis*, for amendment of decrees, by way of complaint against legal practitioners, for leave to prosecute under Section 195 of Criminal Procedure Code, applications for transfer of cases, for restoration of suits, for setting aside of *ex parte* decrees, etc. Such cases dealt with by the various Courts in the State during the year under report numbered 2,920 as against 3,206 in the preceding year. Out of these, 2,299 were disposed of, as against 2,580 in the preceding year. The detailed figures for the various Courts are given below :—

Serial No.	Courts	No. of cases to be disposed of			No. of cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year
		Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total		
1	High Court ... ..	...	64	64	61	3
2	District Magistrates' Courts	307	761	1,068	777	291
3	District Judges' Courts	60	218	278	230	48
4	Revenue Officers' Courts	32	141	173	156	17
5	Munsiffs' Courts	36	137	173	125	48
6	Tehsildars' Courts	189	966	1,155	942	213
7	Honorary Magistrates' Court at Sadar	2	7	9	8	1
	Total	626	2,294	2,920	2,299	621

37. Revenue Work.—The following table shows the work of the various Courts on the Revenue side during the year under report :—

Sadar Division.

Courts	Class of cases	Arrears	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposal	Balance
Revenue Commissioner's Office.	Revenue Appeals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Malmandi Appeals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	9	201	210	209	1
Total	Total	9	201	210	209	1
Nizamats	Revenue Appeals ... ..	...	2	2	2	...
	Original Revenue Cases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous Malmandi cases.	21	191	212	191	21
	Other Miscellaneous Cases	1	181	182	180	2
Total ... ..	...	22	374	396	373	23
Tehsils	Original Revenue Cases ... ..	...	3	3	...	3
	Miscellaneous Malmandi cases	5,103	3,558	8,661	3,178	5,483
	Other Miscellaneous Cases	1,085	2,214	3,299	2,265	1,034
Total ... ..	...	6,188	5,775	11,963	5,443	6,520
Grand Total ... ..	...	6,219	6,350	12,569	6,025	6,544

Ganganagar Division.

Courts	Class of cases	Arrears	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposal	Balance
Colonization Minister's Office.	Revenue Appeals ...	2	10	12	10	2
	Civil Execution petitions.	9	...	9	7	2
	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	16	99	115	99	16
	Total ...	27	109	136	116	20
Assistant Revenue Commissioner's Office.	Revenue Appeals ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil Execution petitions.	2	1	3	2	1
	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	..	19	19	19	...
	Criminal Cases ...	...	2	2	2	...
	Total ...	2	22	24	23	1
Nizamats ...	Revenue Appeals ...	11	30	41	22	19
	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	2	162	164	163	1
	Total ...	13	192	205	185	20
Revenue Officers' Courts.	Original Revenue Cases	3	7	10	7	3
	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	61	158	219	159	60
	Revenue Execution ...	10	14	24	14	10
	Appeals ...	2	159	161	157	4
	Total ..	76	338	414	337	77
Tehsils ...	Original Revenue Cases	356	334	690	243	447
	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	6,051	6,297	12,348	6,543	5,805
	Revenue Execution ...	3	2	5	2	3
	Total ...	6,410	6,633	13,043	6,788	6,255
	Grand Total ...	6,528	7,294	13,822	7,449	6,373

38. **Lawyers and Petition-writers.**—There were 166 Lawyers practising in various Courts throughout the State, as against 164 during the year 1935-36. The number of petition-writers went down to 162 as compared with 179 of the previous year, and no fresh licenses were granted during the year.

Extradition.

39. The relations of the Bikaner State with the British Districts and other Indian States in connection with the extradition of criminals continued to be cordial.

40. The number of cases of extradition from the State to British India was 50 and to other States 100, while that of extradition from British India to the State was 64 and from other States 70.

Police.

41. **General.**—Lieut.-Colonel Rao Bahadur Rajvi Gulab Singhji of Rajasgar continued to hold the office of the Inspector-General of Police and Rai Sahib Jawahar Lal remained the Deputy Inspector-General of Police during the year under review. The Inspector-General of Police remained out on tour in the State for 21 days and inspected the Police Stations Muklawa and Raisinghnagar. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police remained out on tour in the State for 4 months and 22 days.

42. **Police Force.**—The total strength of the Police Force, including the officers, constables and establishment, was 1,817 as against 1,752 of the previous year. The regular Force consisted of 1761 men and included 5 Superintendents, 24 Inspectors (including 2 of C.I.D.), 103 Sub-Inspectors (including 6 of the C.I.D.), 244 Head Constables (including 21 of the C.I.D.), 91 Lance Constables, 349 Sowars, 870 Constables (including 5 of the C.I.D.), 59 Khojis, 14 Lower Establishments (consisting of 4 Naiks, 2 Bhishtis, 1 Mistri, 1 Dak Peon, and 6 Sweepers). There were also 8 Gunashtas, 28 Nigranidars, 6 Scholarship-holders and 14 men of the Police Accounts Branch at the Headquarters. Thus there was an increase of 67 men and decrease of 2 men, resulting in a net increase of 65 men in the year under report over the previous year.

43. **Police Stations and Out-posts.**—Last year there were 54 Police Stations and 15 Police Posts. Police Post Lakhwali having been raised to the status of a Police Station, the number of Police Stations was increased to 55 and the number of Police Posts reduced to 14 as shown below :—

Districts.				Police Stations.	Police Posts.
Bikaner	...	...	...	11	2
Sujargarh	...	...	...	11	5
Rajgarh	...	...	...	15	3
Suratgarh	...	...	...	9	2
Ganganagar	...	...	...	9	2
Total				55	14

44. In each Police Station there are usually 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 1 literate Constable, in addition to Sowars, Constables and a Khoji. In the Ganganagar District where crime is large 2 Head Constables have been posted at each Police Station. At each Police Post there are 1 Head Constable and 1 literate Constable besides Sowars, Constables and a Khoji. Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables carry on the investigation and do the writing work, while literate Constables always remain at the Police Station to carry on office work.

45. **Ratio of Police Force to population and area.**—The ratio of the Police Force to population is 1 to 515.25 and to area 1 to 12.83, as against 1 to 545 and 1 to 13.5 respectively in the previous year.

46. **Expenditure.**—The total cost of the maintenance of the Police Force (including Police for Railway) was Rs. 4,95,465 as against Rs. 4,82,678 of the previous year.

47. **Receipts.**—The total receipts of the Department including those from Cattle Pounds and contract for plying taxis, registration fee of motor vehicles, wheel-tax, etc., amounted to Rs. 59,374, as against Rs. 62,793 of the previous year.

48. Dacoities.—During the year under report only one dacoity was committed between the night of 19/20th December 1936 in the house of Nandu Jat of village Motasar Khuni, Tehsil Karanpur. He was robbed of property worth Rs. 3,768-8-0. A case under section 397 B.P.C was registered and as a result of investigation, Hari Singh, Mangal Singh, Saddu *alias* Nibbau, Mehru *alias* Bakhna, Kalia and Amli were found to be the accused. Hari Singh and Mangal Singh accused were arrested in and extradited from the Faridkot and Patiala States respectively. Hari Singh was tendered pardon and Mangal Singh was challaned in the Court of District Judge, Ganganagar, on the 6th September 1937. Property worth Rs. 829-4-0 was recovered. Steps under section 512 Cr. P. C. were taken against Amli *alias* Karamali and Nursamand *alias* Kalia and under sections 512 and 87 Cr. P. C. against accused Saddu and Mehru. Every effort is being made to trace and arrest the remaining accused and to recover the property.

49. Gangs of notorious dacoits in the State.—There is no organised gang of dacoits in the State.

50. Habitual offenders and house-trespassers.—There are gangs of habitual trespassers and offenders throughout the State, especially in the villages on the borders of the neighbouring States and British territory, such as Jaisalmer, Bahawalpur, Hissar and Ferozepore. In Bikaner City there existed a notorious gang headed by Banney Khan who was responsible for many burglaries and trespasses as well as for one dacoity. This gang was broken up and seven members were sent up for trial in the Udasar Dacoity case.

51. Military help to the Police.—154 men of all ranks from the State Army were posted at Bikaner, 101 at Churu, 46 at Ratangarh, 20 at Rajaldesar and 30 at Sujangarh on the occasion of the Moharrum festival for making adequate arrangements. The services of 144 and 125 Military men were also availed of in the Bikaner City on the occasion of the Holi and the Bakra-Id festivals, respectively.

52. Cognizable Cases.—The number of cognizable cases districtwise is shown below :—

District	1935-36			1936-37		
	Cases reported	Cases cancelled	True cases	Cases reported	Cases cancelled	True cases
Bikaner ...	545	98	446	554	136	418
Sujangarh ...	306	50	256	367	73	294
Rajgarh ...	428	77	351	378	85	293
Suratgarh ...	434	59	375	320	44	276
Ganganagar ...	391	59	332	390	86	304
Total ...	2,103	343	1,760	2,009	424	1,585

53. From this statement it would be seen that while crime has increased by 38 cases in Sujangarh District, it has decreased in the Sadar, Rajgarh, Suratgarh and Ganganagar Districts, as compared with the figures of the last year. On the whole the crime is on the decrease.

54. **Non-cognizable Cases.**—No such case was pending at the beginning of the year and none was received for investigation during the year.

55. **Property stolen and recovered.**—The statement below shows the amount of the property stolen and recovered during the year :—

District			Stolen Property			Recovered Property			Percentage of recovery
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bikaner	...	...	33,170	7	9	12,558	3	0	37'86
Sujangarh	...	...	17,590	12	0	6,635	14	9	37'72
Rajgarh	...	...	30,309	11	9	20,435	15	3	67'42
Suratgarh	...	...	20,476	8	8	11,419	13	3	55'77
Ganganagar	...	...	20,942	1	3	6,698	14	0	31'98
Total			1,22,489	9	6	57,748	12	3	47'15

56. The value of the property stolen and recovered during the previous year was Rs. 2,21,471-4-6 and Rs. 99,110-12-9 respectively, the percentage of recovery being 44'75.

57. **Number of persons accused, arrested and convicted.**—In all 1,669 persons were arrested in the year under report, out of which 1,519 were sent up for trial. Out of these, 552 were convicted, 536 were discharged or acquitted, 428 remained under trial and 3 died during trial. Two persons died during investigation and one was tendered pardon.

58. The following are the details of the percentage of arrests and convictions per district:—

District	No. of accused persons	No. of accused arrested	Percentage of arrest.	No. of accused sent up for trial	No. of accused convicted	No. of accused discharged or acquitted	No. of accused remained under trial	Percentage of conviction
Bikaner	611	307	50'25	287	84	102	100	45'16 (1 died)
Sujangarh	509	276	54'22	263	114	89	60	56'16
Rajgarh	611	361	59'08	324	119	147	58	44'73
Suratgarh	651	353	54'22	314	108	103	101	51'18 (2 died)
Ganganagar	603	372	61'69	331	127	95	109	57'20
	2,986	1,669	55'91	1,519	552	536	428	50'73 (3 died)

59. The various kinds of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and awaiting trial during the year are shown in Appendix XI.

60. **Deputation of Police Sowars for Patrolling Duty.**—During the year under report one Sub-Inspector with 10 men was deputed to patrol on the borders of Hissar and Ferozepore Districts and in the jurisdiction of Police Stations of Sadulshahr, Hanumangarh, Sangaria and Tibi.

61. A party consisting of 20 Sowars was deputed in January 1937 to patrol in the jurisdiction of Police Stations Kesrisinghpur, Hinduwalkote, Karanpur and Raisinghnagar.

62. Two parties of 10 Sowars each armed with 4 Rifles and 40 cartridges under two Sub-Inspectors were deputed in July 1937 to patrol in the jurisdiction

of Police Stations of Sadulshahr, Hindumalkote, Ghamurwali, Karanpur, and Raisinghnagar. Similarly, 11 Sowars were deputed in September 1937 to patrol in the jurisdiction of Police Stations of Hindumalkote and Raisinghnagar.

63. These patrols produced the desired effect of checking the heinous crimes such as dacoities, etc.

64. **Bad Characters.**—In the beginning of the year under report there were 276 registered bad characters and 139 were registered during the year under report, making a total of 415, out of which the names of 103 were removed from the Register, 2 died and 39 were absent; thus the balance at the end of the year was 271. These bad characters are kept under surveillance according to the Rules in force and legal steps taken against those who absent themselves without leave and are untraced.

65. **Criminal Tribes:**—At the beginning of the year there were 202 registered members of Criminal tribes and 16 were registered during the year, making a total of 218. During the year 1936-37, the names of 24 were struck off the register for good conduct, 36 absconded, 13 served imprisonment in the Jail and the remaining 145 were kept under surveillance.

66. The number of persons convicted under Chapters XII and XVII of the Bikaner Penal Code and counted as members of criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Rules was 52 at the end of the last year and 6 were added during the current year. The names of 3 were struck off the register for good conduct, 2 died, 22 were absent, 9 served imprisonment in the Jail and the remaining 22 were kept under surveillance.

67. **Police Training School.**—23 persons were admitted in the Session commencing from July 1936, out of whom there were 1 Sub-Inspector, 11 Head Constables, 5 Lance Constables, 1 Constable and 5 candidates.

68. **Police Lines, Drill and Musketry training.**—There are two Police Lines in the State — one at the Capital and the other at Ganganagar — where the reserve forces are kept and utilised when needed in times of emergency. Recruits are enlisted after medical examination and are trained in the Lines. There are 250 Martini-Henry Rifles and 400 single loading High Velocity Rifles with ammunition. Sowars are summoned from every Police Station in batches to get proper training in drill, musketry, rifle and firing exercises in the Police Lines. Trained Constables are given promotions according to their merits.

69. **Finger Print and Search Slips.**—During the year under review Finger Print Slips of 477 convicts and 468 Search Slips were sent to the Finger Print Bureau, Ajmer, and other Bureaus concerned. From these Slips 133 accused were traced, while the previous convictions of 73 accused were also traced from Slips received here. The Assistant Court Inspectors attached to different Courts also prepare Finger Print Slips:

Cattle Pounds.

70. The total number of Cattle Pounds including those in the Police Stations and Chowkies was 93.

71. At the close of the previous year there were 826 impounded cattle, while 59,900 cattle were impounded during the year under report, making a total of 60,726, out of which 50,305 were got released by owners, 9,713 were sold by

auction, 45 died, 5 were sent to Gowshala and 658 remained impounded at the end of the year.

72. The total income from Cattle Pounds in the year under report was Rs. 51,362 consisting of Rs. 19,110-10-0 as fine, Rs. 18,528-7-9 as feeding charges and Rs. 13,723 as sale proceeds. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,973. Thus the net savings were Rs. 41,389-5-9 as against Rs. 38,764-5-9 of the previous year.

State Railway Police.

73. **General.**—The Police for the State Railway is under the direct control of the Inspector-General of Police.

74. **Strength.**—The details of Officers and men attached to Railway Police and their distribution are shown below :—

Serial No.	Where posted		Inspector	Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables
1.	Bikaner	...	...	1	2	10
2.	Lallgarh Jn.	...	...	...	1	4
3.	Hanumangarh Jn.	...	...	1	2	9
4.	Suratgarh	...	...	...	1	2
5.	Ratangarh	...	...	1	1	7
6.	Charn	...	...	...	1	2
7.	Rajgarh	...	...	...	1	2
8.	Travelling Duty	...	...	...	...	16
9.	Railway Pay Clerks	...	...	...	...	6
Total			1	4	9	58
Grand Total						72

75. **Length of the Railway Lines.**—In the year under report the length of the Railway line in the State territory was 721.76 Miles. Thus a length of 10 miles on an average falls under the supervision of each Policeman.

76. **Cognizable Cases.**—61 cases were registered during the year out of which 9 were found false. In the remaining 52 cases 75 accused were implicated, out of which 39 were arrested and all challaned. Out of these, 20 were convicted, 12 discharged or acquitted and 7 remained under trial in the Court. The cases challaned by the Police for the Railway are forwarded to the Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of them.

77. **Property stolen and recovered.**—Property valued at Rs. 1,918-0-9 was stolen during the year, out of which property valued at Rs. 943-10-6 was recovered, the percentage of recovery being 49.2 as against 47.4 of the last year.

78. **Expenditure.**—The Expenditure on Railway Police during the year amounted to Rs. 16,456-10-0 as against Rs. 15,552 during the previous year.

Jails.

79. **General.**—Mr. A. F. Lasrado, F.R.C.S. (England), the Principal Medical Officer of the State, continued to hold charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

80. B. Ram Singh, Deputy Superintendent, held charge of the office of the Superintendent Jail in the absence on leave of Rui Sahib Bakhshi Ghanshim

Dass Waid from the 1st November 1936 till the 31st March 1937. The latter did not rejoin duty on the expiry of his leave and on the 1st April 1937 L. Labhu Ram was appointed as the Superintendent of the Jail.

81. The statement below gives the necessary information about the prisoners confined in the Central Jail, Bikaner :—

NUMBER OF PRISONERS				DAILY AVERAGE		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total expenditure on Jail and prisoners	Average period of under trial accused
Balance of the last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year			
		Past year	Present year					
470	854	1,320	1,324	430.95	477.83	457	Rs. A. P. 51,769 4 6	62.93 days

82. **Health.**—The general health of the prisoners was good during the year. Some cases of Cerebral Malaria took place, but were promptly treated.

83. **Deaths.**—4 convicts and one under-trial prisoner died in the Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Hospital for Men and one convict died in the Jail Hospital.

84. **Execution.**—One prisoner was executed during the year.

85. **Offences.**—There were 118 major and 135 minor punishments inflicted during the year under Jail rules, against 276 major and 112 minor punishments in the previous year.

86. **Discipline.**—The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory and the discipline continued to be good.

87. **Jail Manufactories.**—The Jail industries yielded a profit of Rs. 15,899-14-5 against Rs. 12,979-7-4 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,920-7-1. The various industries such as manufacturing of carpets and durries, cloth-weaving, etc., were continued during the year without any material change.

88. **Garden.**—Some vegetables were produced in the Jail Garden and were, as usual, issued for the prisoners' diet.

89. **Remissions.**—On the most auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah's Reign, 96 prisoners, including 2 females and 15 lifers were released. A general remission of 51 days in a year or fraction thereof on their substantive terms of imprisonment was granted to all prisoners undergoing sentences on that date. A further boon of 4 days' remission in a month, instead of 3 days that was previously being given to prisoners of this Jail, was granted.

The State Army.

90. General.—Major-General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasr, C.I.E., O.B.E., continued to hold the appointment of the Army Minister and General Officer Commanding of the State Army.

91. Strength.—The actual strength of the State Forces on the 31st October 1937, as compared with that of the preceding year, was as follows:—

Name of Unit			At the end of 1935-36	At the end of 1936-37
1.	Bijey Battery	... ..	229	226
2.	2nd Camel Battery	... ..	20	20
3.	Dungar Lancers, including— His Highness' Body Guard	... ..	330	331
4.	Ganga Risala	... ..	452	455
5.	Sadul Light Infantry, including— Garrison Infantry Company	... ..	595	593
6.	Motor Machine Gun Sections	... ..	94	69
7.	State Band	... ..	31	33
			1,751	1,751

92. Recruitment.—The total number of men recruited in the various Units of the State Army during the year under report was 176 against 173 of the previous year.

93. Discipline.—The discipline of the State Forces remained satisfactory throughout.

94. Training.—The training of the Army was carried out on sound and systematic lines and the standard was, on the whole, well maintained. Educational training also showed improvement and regular examinations were held during the year under report. The individual and collective Training of the various Units was carried on in accordance with the instructions contained in the Regulation Books and Training Manuals of different Arms.

95. Individual Training.—The Weapon Training was properly conducted and the services of the Non-Commissioned Officers, duly qualified at various courses of the Army Classes of Instruction, were fully availed of by holding Brigade Cadre Classes in the Training Company.

96. Signal Training.—The training under this Section was satisfactory and the standard was well-maintained.

97. The following table will show the number of Assistant Instructors on the strength of the various Units, as well as the number of Signallers qualified in the Classification Test conducted during the year by the Technical Adviser for Signaling, Indian States Forces, and the Brigade Signalling Officer:—

Units.	Assistant Instructors.	Qualified Signallers.
1. Bijey Battery	2	18
2. Dungar Lancers	...	17
3. Ganga Risala	2	28
4. Sadul Light Infantry	3	26

98. Collective Training.—The Company and Battalion Regimental Training of the Ganga Risala and Sadul Light Infantry was systematically carried out. The Bijey Battery, Dungar Lancers and the Motor Machine Gun Sections also co-operated in the tactical out-door parades carried out by the Ganga Risala and Sadul Light Infantry one mile south of the village Bhīnasar.

99. The Bikaner Bijey Battery held its annual Artillery Practice from the 7th to the 11th November 1936 near Nal and remained in camp for preliminary training for about a fortnight. The practice was conducted by Major H. H. Mackenzie, R.A., Military Adviser, Artillery, Indian States Forces, Ambala, assisted by Major A.A. Van Straubenzie, M.C., R.A. The results of the Shooting Practice, as reported by the Military Adviser, were very satisfactory.

Army Classes of Instruction.

100. **Senior Officers' Course, Indian States Forces.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Rajvi Sohan Singhji, Officer Commanding, Dungar Lancers, who was deputed to attend the above course held at Patiala from the 14th October to the 12th December 1936, passed the course successfully.

101. Captain Madho Singh of the Ganga Risala was sent on the 15th October 1937 to attend the above course held at Hyderabad (Deccan).

102. **Indian Military Academy, Dehradun.**—Gentleman Cadet Sultan Singh who was undergoing the course at the Academy returned on the 4th June 1937, after successfully completing the Course. He stood second in order of merit in the Sandhurst Wing and third in the Academy.

103. **Artillery School, Kakul.**—Havildar Debi Singh and Naik Jethmal Singh of the Bikaner Bijey Battery attended the 3rd and 4th Indian Courses, respectively, at the School of Artillery, Kakul, and returned duly qualified from there.

104. **Small Arms Schools, Pachmarhi and Ahmednagar.**—Captain Raju Singh and No. 2552 Havildar Narain Singh of the Ganga Risala, who were under training at Pachmarhi last year, returned after passing the 3rd Officers' (British) Infantry Course, and obtaining Q-1., respectively.

105. No 1801 Daffedar Mamdi Khan of the Dungar Lancers, who was sent to attend the 1st Course, Pachmarhi, on the 9th March 1937, returned to the Unit duly qualified on the 30th May 1937.

106. No. 10 Havildar Mool Singh of the Motor Machine Gun Sections was sent to attend the 4th N. C. Os. (Indian) Infantry Course at the Small Arms School, Pachmarhi.

107. **Physical Training Course, Ambala.**—No. 3435 Lance Naik Dhaney Singh of the Sadul Light Infantry, who was sent on the 2nd January 1937 to attend the Assistant Instructors' Course at the Army Physical Training School, Ambala, returned duly qualified on the 27th March 1937.

108. No. 2841 Naik Bhanwar Singh of the Ganga Risala, reported to be under training in the last year's Report, returned to the Unit after passing the Lahore District Preparatory Physical Training Course at Ambala. No. 163 Lance Naik Kesri Singh of the Motor Machine Gun Sections and Lance Naik Chokha Ram of the Bijey Battery also attended the Course and returned with good results.

109. **Army Signal School, Poona.**—Naik Sagar Singh of the Bijey Battery was first sent to Patiala to attend the Preliminary Signalling Course held there and then to undergo the 1st Qualifying Course at the Army Signal School, Poona, commencing from the 14th April 1937. He returned duly qualified as an Assistant Instructor.

110. No. 1778 Daffedar Hanwant Singh of the Dungar Lancers, who was sent to attend the above School on the 9th March 1937, returned duly qualified with distinction on the 17th September 1937.

111. No. 2710 Lance Naik Ram Kanwar Singh of the Ganga Risala, who was sent to attend the 3rd Qualifying Course at the Army School, Poona, in January 1937, returned duly qualified as an Assistant Instructor.

112. All Arms Field Works Class, Malerkotla.—Risaldar Ganesh Singh of the Dungar Lancers, who was sent on the 25th February 1937 to attend the above class, returned on the 24th March 1937 with good results.

113. Army School of Education, Belgaum.—No. 3470 Havildar Gagan Singh of the Sadul Light Infantry attended the Army School of Education and Anti-Gas Wing, Belgaum, from the 11th September 1936 to the 8th July 1937 and from the 20th April to the 17th May 1937 and passed Q-1 and Q-2, respectively. He also passed the Preliminary English Certificate of Education Examination.

114. Farriers' Course, Lahore.—No. 1827 Farrier Shaitan Singh of the Dungar Lancers was sent on the 14th September 1936 to attend this course at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, and returned duly qualified on the 17th June 1937.

115. Equitation School, Saugor.—No. 1655 Daffedar Shamshu Khan of the Dungar Lancers, who was reported to be under training at the above School in the last year's Report, returned successful on the 12th May 1937.

116. Veterinary College, Bombay.—No. 3158 Naik Kedar Nath of the Ganga Risala was sent to undergo the full course of Veterinary Training at the above College.

117. Attachments.—The following Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of different Units were attached to the different British Indian Regular Army Units and Formations for receiving training :—

- (1) Major Khem Singh of the Ganga Risala, reported last year to have been under training with the 2/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, Abbotabad, returned after undergoing Section, Platoon, Company, Battalion and Brigade training with good results.
- (2) Captain Raju Singh, Jamadar Narain Singh, four other ranks and three cooks of the Ganga Risala were attached to the 22nd Punjab Regiment, Jullundur Cantonment, for receiving instructions in the use and care of oil cookers.
- (3) No. 2494 Bugler Ram Kanwar Singh of the Ganga Risala, reported last year to have been attached to the 10th Battalion, 6th Rajputana Rifles, Nasirabad, returned after receiving 3 months' training in the Bugle Call with good results.
- (4) No. 3294 Lance Naik Sampat Singh of the Sadul Light Infantry was attached to the 1st Patiala Rajendra Sikh Infantry, Patiala, from the 13th February to the 30th April 1937 and again with the Indian Attached Section, 3rd Battalion, 8th Punjab Regiment, Poona, for Preliminary Signalling Training from the 24th July to the 13th September 1937 and received very satisfactory reports.

(5) No. 3692 Havildar Rimal Singh of the Sadul Light Infantry was attached to the 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment, Ferozepore, for receiving instructions in V. B. Saddlery, loading V. B. guns, clipping mules, in various methods of picketting mules in camp and protection of animals and transport from the effect of the Gas. He stayed there for one month (15th September to 15th October 1937) and obtained a very satisfactory report.

118. Visits of the Military Advisory Staff, etc:—The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, visited Bikaner from the 23rd December 1936 to the 2nd January 1937 and inspected the various Units of the Army. The report was satisfactory.

119. The Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces, paid a visit to Bikaner on the 22nd and 23rd January 1937. He inspected the Signallers and the Signalling Equipment on charge of the various Units of the Army and found them all in good condition. He also carried out the Annual Classification Test of the Signallers of the Gauga Risala, while the Brigade Signalling Officer tested the remaining Units.

120 The Inspecting Ordnance Officer, No. 3 Circle, Ferozepur Arsenal, visited Bikaner in December 1936 and inspected the explosive and small arms ammunition on charge of all the Units of the Army on the 18th December. The result of the inspection was satisfactory.

121. The Ordnance Mechanical Engineer, Ferozepore Arsenal, inspected the guns, gun equipment and technical stores of the Bijay Battery and the scientific instruments on charge of the Gauga Risala on the 22nd and 23rd February 1937, respectively.

122. The Civil Chief Master Armourer inspected the arms and tools on charge of the Gauga Risala, Motor Machine Gun Sections and Sadul Light Infantry from the 12th to the 15th January, 20th to the 21st January and 23rd to the 27th January 1937 respectively, and found them all in good condition. Local repairs and replacements of the component parts were carried out and completed as per recommendations of the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

123. Reviews and Parades.—Besides the usual Ceremonial Parades, Special Reviews were held on the following occasions during the year under report:—

(1) on the 12th March 1937 in honour of the visits of Their Highnesses the Maharana of Udaipur and the Maharao of Kotah; and

(2) on the 12th May 1937 in honour of the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor George VI and the Queen-Empress Elizabeth.

124. Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the State Army amounted to Rs. 7,86,577 as against Rs. 7,09,810 of the preceding year.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Works.

1. Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of Bagsen, C.I.E., continued to be the Public Works Minister throughout the year under report.

Buildings and Roads.

2. General.—Mr. R. H. T. Mackenzie, A.M.I.C.E., continued as Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch, during the year under review.

3. No major alterations were made in the staff during the year, except that Mr. M. R. Puri replaced Sardar Gurcharan Singh, as Sub-Divisional Officer III.

4. Palana Colliery and Gardens Department were transferred to this Department during the year.

5. The year under review was a record one as it saw the completion of the heavy building programme under progress in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of His Highness the Maharajah's Reign.

6. Expenditure.—The total amount of expenditure of the Department was Rs. 21,34,467 as against Rs. 12,02,152 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 9,32,315 was due to the construction of a large number of buildings and the modernization of certain roads and some Flood Preventive Works. Out of this expenditure—

(1) Rs. 11,96,168 were chargeable to State Exchequer against the sanctioned budget allotment of Rs. 12,27,372.

(2) Rs. 6,61,685 were chargeable to contributinal funds.

(3) Rs. 7,81,781 were chargeable to Privy Purse.

7. The total expenditure on supervision charges during the year stood at Rs. 94,833 as against Rs. 86,647 in the previous year. The increase is accounted for by excess under certain sub-heads of Contingencies such as "Drawing Stationery", "Printing Charges", "Duplicating Machine". On the total value of the works carried out by the Department during the year, the supervision charges work out at a little less than 4.5 per cent.

8. The details of expenditure chargeable to the State funds are as under:—

Item				Original works	Repairs	Total
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Supervision charges	...	...	94,833	...	94,833
2.	Civil Works	...	...	1,51,316	75,158	2,26,474
3.	Communications	...	...	14,572	91,304	1,06,276
4.	Military Works	...	...	2,706	4,477	7,183
5.	Works of Public Utility	...	...	40,652	12,504	53,156
6.	Flood Work	...	...	1,70,365	...	1,70,365
7.	Extraordinary	...	...	5,97,881	...	5,97,881
Grand Total				10,12,725	1,83,443	11,96,168

9. Buildings.—The following important works were completed during the year:—

(1) The Prince Bijey Singhji Memorial General Hospitals for Men and Women.—The Opening Ceremony of these Hospitals was

performed by His Highness the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur on the 11th March 1937.

- (2) The King-Emperor George V Memorial Infirmary.—The Opening Ceremony was performed by His Highness the Maharajah on the 20th March 1937.
- (3) The King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Public Library.
- (4) The Vikram Bilas Durbar Hall in the Fort.—The Golden Jubilee Durbar was held there on the 18th September 1937.
- (5) The Willingdon Technical Institute.—It was occupied for some time by the Dungar Memorial College while additions and alterations to the College building were in progress.
- (6) The Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum.—Its Opening Ceremony was performed by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 4th November 1937 at a Durbar held for the occasion.
- (7) King-Emperor George VI Stadium together with the Royal Stand and the Ganga Golden Jubilee Club.—These were ready for use for the functions, games and displays held in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations.
- (8) The new Imperial Post and Telegraph Office.—Its Opening Ceremony was performed by His Highness the Maharajah on the 31st October 1937 at the request of Mr. G. V. Bewoor, I.C.S., Director-General of the Imperial Posts and Telegraphs.
- (9) The State Hotel which provides up-to-date and modern equipment including electric lights, fans and hot and cold water arrangements, was ready for use by the guests in October 1937.
- (10) Aviaries for birds, a new small deer enclosure and the Children's Playground in the Ganga Niwas Public Park, at an approximate cost of Rs. 32,897.
- (11) Considerable additions and alterations in —
 - (a) Dungar Memorial College Building to provide accommodation for Degree Classes, at an approximate cost of Rs. 25,420.
 - (b) Old Bhagwan Das Men's and Women's Hospitals buildings for converting them for accommodating the Sadul High School, at an approximate cost of Rs. 63,196.

Both the buildings were handed over in time for the new session.

10. Working drawings and estimates for the construction of a Tuberculosis Hospital at the Capital in response to the appeal of Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, were prepared. The work was proposed to be started next year.

11. Metalled Roads.—This was the first year of the road modernization programme extending over to 3 years and most of the more important roads in the Capital were asphalted with selected specifications suitable to them. Some of the important roads completed withstand the traffic using during the year were as follows:—

- (1) The raising of level and widening of the Processional Road from Fort Gate to Connaught Arch.

- (2) Asphaltting of roads in the Ganga Niwas Public Park and round the Ganga Silver Jubilee Public Offices.
- (3) Asphaltting of roads in Lallgarh Palace.
- (4) Asphaltting of the Lallgarh-Gajner Road.

12. Due to the improvements which modernization of roads conferred on the public, it was decided to continue some portion of the second year's asphaltting programme at the end of the year under review and therefore the work remained under progress practically without any interruption.

Bunds, Channels and Flood Prevention.

13. Bikaner.—Due to moderate rains no difficulty was experienced regarding floods. The water in Sursagar Tank remained much below the flood level.

14. Magra District —The usual maintenance of Bunds and Channels in the District was carried out during the year.

15. Nearly two-thirds of the work in connection with the diversion of the water of the Gajner Bund Escape Channel was completed, while the rest is well in hand and is expected to be completed during the next year.

16. The Wing Walls of Golri Sluices were rebuilt and opportunity was taken to provide two more bays to the sluices.

17. The work of remodelling Bhaleri Channel and constructing a Regulator and breaching section to ensure safety in case of heavy rains, has since been completed.

18. Ganga Sarowar Irrigation.—Due to partial failure of the Monsoon no irrigation was done from the Bund during the year.

19. Rainfall at Bunds and Tanks.—The following are the figures of rainfall and water received in the Gajner and Golri Bunds and Ganga Sarowar:—

			Rainfall in inches.	Highest gauge reading
Gajner Bund	....	....	10.14	3'-5"
Golri Bund	....	....	10.04	9'-4"
Ganga Sarowar	....	....	6.74	2'-3"

Electrical and Mechanical Department.

20. General.—Mr. S. C. Cook remained in charge of the Department throughout the year and Mr. T. A. Janes continued as Assistant Engineer.

21. Receipts and Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred by the Department during the year was Rs. 6,05,830-14-11 (the budget provision being Rs. 6,35,083-11-0) against Rs. 4,62,387-15-0 in the previous year.

22. The figures of receipts and expenditure are summarised as follows:—

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
		Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
(1) Electricity	...	2,45,921	2 0	(1) Supervision	...	35,124	8 0.
(2) District Electricity supply	...	59,468	1 0	(2) Electricity	...	1,91,532	10 0
(3) Ice Factory	...	14,091	10 9	(3) District Electricity supply	...	14,003	3 6
(4) Workshop	...	837	9 9	(4) Ice Factory	...	2,666	13 6
(5) Telephones	...	1,654	10 0	(5) Workshop	...	2,860	7 9
(6) Auction sale	...	337	14 3	(6) Telephones	...	8,805	14 3
(7) Miscellaneous	...	9,736	9 3	(7) Original Capital and Extra-ordinary Works.	...	3,50,537	5 11
		3,32,037	9 0			6,05,830	14 11

23. **Central Power House.**—The new turbine set of 2,000 K. W. was installed and it began to work satisfactorily.

24. Owing to trouble at the Palana Colliery and irregularity in the supply of Palana coal 1,072 tons of Bengal coal had to be imported. The total amount of coal consumed was 22,945 tons against 25,495 tons in the previous year. The average consumption of coal per unit generated was 5·8 lbs. against 7·1 lbs. in the previous year.

25. **Supply of light and power.**—The out-put of the station again showed an increase, the number of units generated being 88,38,851 against 80,42,453 in the previous year, the increase being 9·9 per cent.

26. The total cost of generation and distribution including all overhead charges was Re. 0-0-6 per unit during this year, against Re. 0-0-7 of the previous year.

27. 152 new connections for light and power were given to the public in the Capital, bringing the total to 2,642 consumers, against 2,490 in the last year. One connection was given to a Stone Crushing Machine, bringing the total of wells and factories to 26 against 25 in the last year.

28. **Workshop.**—The total amount of wages paid for temporary labour was Rs. 1,21,965-10-3 against Rs. 86,011-15-3 in the last year, while the average number of men employed was 580 against 412 of the previous year.

29. **District Electric Supply Scheme.**—The supply to the various towns was regularly maintained throughout the year. The total number of consumers was 1,026 against 927 in the last year. During this year 34 flour mills and 34 wells worked electrically, against 31 flour mills and 26 wells in the last year. Electric current is also supplied to the Railway for pumping water at Churu, Ratangarh, Sudsar, Paribara and Parsneu and for the Running Shed Machinery at Churu.

30. During the year under report the work of providing electric light at Kolayat and Sandwa was taken in hand.

31. **Electric supply to Gajner.**—No work of importance was carried out at Gajner.

32. **Telephone.**—The existing telephone system continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report. The number of connections at the end of the year was 335 against 297 of the last year. Of these, 16 connections were to private individuals, for which rent was paid.

33. **Wireless Telegraph Station.**—The Wireless Station (which was established in March 1932) and the local telephone-cum-telegraph Wireless Stations connecting the District towns with the Capital were maintained in good order during the year. The expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 5,318-14-6 against Rs. 3,788-11-6 in the last year, as detailed below:—

Particulars						Expenditure in 1935-36	Expenditure in 1936-37
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. n. p.
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	8,040 12 0	3,521 4 0
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	48 12 0	50 0 0
Spares, repairs, miscellaneous stores, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	649 3 6	1,747 10 6
Total						8,788 11 6	5,318 14 6

34. Ice Factory.—The details of the output, revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

Year.	Output.		Expenditure. Rs.	Revenue. Rs.
	Mds.	Srs.		
1935-36	7,549	38	2,814	14,086
1936-37	7,555	7	2,667	14,082

35. Soda Water Factory.—The factory was started in 1935-36. During the year under report the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,529 against an income of Rs. 3,080.

36. Water Works and Sanitation.—The Water Works and Sanitation Department remained as a branch of the Electrical and Mechanical Department throughout the year under report.

37. The total expenditure incurred by the Department during the year was Rs. 46,048-9-3 against Rs. 30,822-7-6 in the previous year. The total receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 49,977-6-7 against Rs. 49,907-9-1 in the last year.

The details are given below:—

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
		Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
Sale of water ...	...	46,722	4 1	Establishment ...	...	9,871	1 0
Fees from wells given on contract ...	...	2,176	0 0	Maintenance ...	...	11,859	15 8
Miscellaneous ...	...	1,079	2 6	Works ...	...	22,048	15 0
				Extraordinary ...	...	2,268	10 0
Total ...	...	49,977	6 7	Total ...	...	46,048	9 3

38. There were 19 wells under the charge of this Department and 4 wells were worked by means of electric power. All the pumping plants installed in the various wells continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report. The total quantity of water pumped out was 64,23,14,950 gallons against 58,83,52,050 gallons in the last year. The following statement shows the water pumped out from the various wells:—

Name of well.	Quantity of water pumped in 1935-36.		Gallons	...	Quantity of water pumped in 1936-37.		Gallons
1. Chowtina Well. ...	27,95,71,050		Gallons	...	30,38,32,050		Gallons
2. Jail Well ...	...		"		2,59,83,900		"
3. Nawalsagar Well ...	16 04,42 000		"		17,41,68,000		"
4. Karnisagar Well ...	14 83,39 000		"		14,33,26,000		"
Total ...	58,83,52,050		"		64,23,14,950		

39. The total cost of raising the water was Rs. 1,79,490-5-3 which gives an average cost of Re. 0-4-5·6 per 1,000 gallons, against Re. 0-4-6·6 in the last year.

40. Of the remaining wells, six did not work during the year as nobody came forward to take them on lease. One well viz. Ramsar Well was worked in Amani by means of bullocks, whilst the remaining wells were given on contract.

41. The total number of water pipe connections on flat rate system was 768 and by meter 1,217, against 595 on flat rate and 161 by meter in the last year.

42. The construction of an additional well near Karnisagar Well was continued and up to the end of the year it had reached a depth of 290 feet.

43. Artesian Boring.—Mr. W. C. Dooris remained in charge of the work throughout the year. At the commencement of the year the depth of

the bore was 2,010 feet. During the year boring was continued, but owing to the difficulty of one sort or the other, the bore could not go beyond 2,090 feet at the end of the year. The expenditure for the year 1936-37 was Rs. 29,586-9-0, against Rs. 28,797-11-0 in the previous year.

44. As there appeared to be no possibility of obtaining an artesian supply of water by further boring, the work was reluctantly decided to be abandoned early next year.

Gardens.

45. Mr. K. L. Mehta continued to be the Superintendent of Gardens during the year.

46. The total expenditure on State Gardens, including the Zoo and the Aviaries in the Ganga Niwas Public Park, amounted to Rs. 70,542 and on the Privy Purse Gardens to Rs. 48,191.

47. Income from the sale of vegetables, flowers etc., amounted to Rs. 2,296 from the State Gardens, and Rs. 1,357 from the Privy Purse Gardens.

Railway Department.

48. General.—Mr. J. Fearfield, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., continued to be the Manager of the Bikaner State Railway during the year. The following further changes took place:—

- (1) Mr. Mahesh Prasad was appointed as Assistant Construction Engineer on the 2nd April 1937 for the construction of the Sadulpur-Rewari Line.
- (2) The services of Mr. K. V. Ramchandani, obtained on loan from the Indian State Railways, Accounts Department, for one year, were further extended for two years with effect from the 18th September 1937.
- (3) Mr. S. T. St. John Parry, Personal Assistant to the Manager, officiated as Engineer-in-Chief *vice* Mr. J. A. ff. Powell who remained on leave from the 15th February to the 21st June 1937.
- (4) The work of construction of Sadulpur-Rewari Line was placed under the charge of Mr. S. T. St. John Parry from the 22nd June 1937, in addition to his own duties as Personal Assistant to the Manager.

49. Income and Expenditure.—The following statement gives the necessary information about the Railway as regards the mileage, capital expenditure, earnings and working expenses during the year:—

Particulars	Figures in 1935-36	Figures in 1936-37
(1) Total number of miles open	795.85	795.85
(2) Capital Expenditure —		
<i>A. — During the year —</i>	Rs.	Rs.
1. Open line, including suspense	1,28,444	1,93,340
2. Lines under construction and survey ... ..	...	5,91,650
<i>B. — From commencement of operation to end of the year —</i>		
1. Open line, including suspense	3,65,44,092	3,67,37,433
2. Lines under construction and survey	71,436	6,63,086
(3) Gross earnings	38,32,805	43,20,976
(4) Working expenses	27,57,851	28,40,357
(5) Net earnings	10,74,954	14,80,619
(5) Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	71.95	65.73
(7) Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay —		
(i) On open line including suspense	2.95	4.04
(ii) On open line and lines under construction and survey	2.94	4.00

50. The increase in gross earnings was due among others to the following reasons:—

- (1) Development in traffic.
- (2) Enhancement of Inter, II and I Class fares from the 1st June 1937.
- (3) Increased passenger traffic on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah's Reign; and
- (4) Increase in the Jain Pilgrim Traffic.

51. The increase in the working expenses was chiefly due to the following reasons:—

- (1) Purchase of more sleepers for renewals and replacements;
- (2) Part expenditure on the renewal of Bikaner Station platform being debited to Revenue;
- (3) Heavy repairs to Locomotives and Workshop Machineries;
- (4) Repairs to Station and Office furniture; and
- (5) Loading and unloading of goods.

52. The important capital works undertaken during the year were the following:—

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>
(1) Building a covered Goods-shed at Depalsar	343
(2) Relaying 9½ miles on Churu-Hissar Section beyond Jhunpa	1,05,642
(3) Provision of a Pumping set at the well at Ratangarh	1,705
(4) Erecting Suratgarh Tank-stand and providing additional storage of water at Workshop Well	3,949
(5) Ballasting relaid portion of track	8,419
(6) Reflooring Bikaner Station platform	4,299
(7) Taking over contractor's hoists at Sudsar, Parsnou, Parihara and repairing his engine at Dhirera	8,850
(8) Construction of Staff quarters	5,767
(9) Sadulpur-Rewari Construction	5,91,650

53. No new stations were opened; nor were any of the existing stations closed during the year.

54. Rolling Stock, etc.—The Rolling Stock owned by the Railway was as under:—

	<u>1935-36.</u>	<u>1936-37.</u>
1. Locomotives	54	54
2. Rail Motors or Inspection Trolleys....	6	6
3. Passenger carriages	145	145 (including 8 Royal Saloons).
4. Passenger vehicles	42	42
5. Goods stock	1,260	1,260

55. The number of passengers carried rose from 21,24,485 in 1935-36 to 23,06,344 during the year under report.

56. The shuttle service between Hanumanagarh and Karanpur was extended to Raisinahnagar with profitable results.

57. In the Loco. Department the average mileage between major repairs to engines rose from 68,175 of the last year to 91,387 during this year and the engine miles run increased from 10,10,810 to 10,98,070. There was a slight increase in the number of engine failures due to causes beyond control—the mileage run per engine failure was 99,824 which although less than last year, is a remarkably high figure.

58. The Engineering Department carried out a further 9½ miles of relaying between Churu and Hissar thus completing this section. Owing to the continued necessity for economy other new works were strictly limited and were all of a minor nature. The formation, track and buildings were well-maintained. The construction of the Sadulpur-Rewari Chord is well in hand.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

1. **General.**—Mr. B. A. English, B.A. (Cantab.), continued to hold the post of Director of Education, while Mr. P. M. Desai and Thakur Ram Singh held the posts of Assistant Director of Education and Inspector of Schools, and Senior Deputy Inspector, respectively.

2. One Deputy Inspector was added to the staff of the Department during the year in view of the opening of the District Board Schools in the Ganganagar District. Thus there were one Inspector, one Senior Deputy Inspector and three Deputy Inspectors of Schools on the staff of the Department during the year.

3. Mrs. Bagchi continued as the Inspectress of the Girls' Schools.

4. **Inspection.**—The Director of Education toured for 27 days and inspected High Schools and some of the important Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Districts. The Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools remained on tour for 163 days. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools of Northern, Ganganagar and Ratangarh Circles toured for 139, 163 and 177 days respectively, and inspected all the Schools in their respective Circles.

5. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools remained on tour for 104 days and inspected all the State and most of the State Aided Girls Schools.

6. **Number of Schools and Scholars.**—The total number of institutions under different agencies was 450, including the Dungar College, as against 381 in the last year. The total number of pupils was 27,554 including 144 of the Dungar College, as against 25,652 in the previous year. There were 9 Libraries as against 5 in 1935-36. The following statements give in detail the number of institutions and scholars during the year under report:—

Institutions	State institutions		Schools under State supervision		Total	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
High Schools.	3	1,229	...	...	3	1,229
Anglo-Hindi Schools for boys	21	4,018	1	172	22	4,185
Secondary Hindi Schools for boys	1	117	..	...	1	117
Primary Hindi Schools for boys	48	1,927	42	1,202	90	3,129
Secondary Anglo-Hindi Schools for girls	2	295	...	...	2	295
Secondary Hindi Schools for girls	3	517	...	...	3	517
Primary Hindi Schools for girls	14	1,052	...	...	14	1,052
Banika Schools	19	...	2	...	21	...
Sanskrit Pathshala	1	29	...	...	1	29
Total	112	9,189	45	1,374	175	10,563
Total for the previous year	110	8,835	11	405	121	9,240

Institutions	Aided Private institutions		Private Schools				Total	
			Recognised		Unrecognised			
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
High Schools ...	3	781	...	...	...	...	3	781
Anglo-Hindi Schools ...	2	355	5	920	32	3,261	39	4,491
Primary Hindi Schools for boys.	30	1,527	34	924	53	2,636	117	5,087
Primary Hindi Schools for girls.	4	342	1	25	6	992	11	1,299
Banika Schools ...	6	270	...	...	43	2,233	49	2,503
Sanskrit Pathshala ...	...	...	3	63	20	920	23	983
Special Schools—	...	...	...	...	16	697	16	697
(a) Under State Supervision.	...	...	3	182	...	...	34	938
(b) District Board Schools.	...	...	31	806				
Total ...	45	3,275	77	2,870	170	10,679	292	16,779
Total for the previous year .	50	4,250	39	2,502	170	9,539	259	16,291

7. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure on education was Rs. 3,15,914 as against Rs. 2, 92,367 of the previous year, which gives a ratio of Rs. 29-5-0 per pupil.

18. The details of expenditure on education are given below:—

			1936-37.	1935-36.
			Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection...	...	...	25,048	34,181
College Education	...	...	57,984	48,073
High Schools...	...	...	74,859	66,006
Anglo-Hindi Schools	...	...	65,216	64,646
Primary Schools	...	...	37,982	35,203
Girls' Schools	...	...	37,436	37,639
Special Schools	...	...	12,895	795
Miscellaneous	...	...	4,594	51,624
Total	...	...	3,15,914	2,92,367

College Education.

9. **Dungar Memorial College**—The College shifted to its permanent building in October 1937, when the Sadul High School moved over to the old Hospitals building after repairs and alterations had been completed to meet its requirements.

10. Out of the first batch of 21 students sent up for the B. A. Examination, 14 came out successful, securing a percentage of 66·7. In the Intermediate Examination, out of 32 students who appeared, 22 were successful, securing a percentage of 68·7.

11. It has got a large number of valuable and useful books. The State has spent about Rs. 7,000 over the purchase of books. Mr. B. N. Banerji, M.A., who was in charge of the College Library, was transferred to the King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Public Library as the Chief Librarian and the

post is now occupied by Mr. Himmat Singh, B.A., who was trained in Lahore for Library work at State expense.

12. The literary activities continued as in previous years. The students competed in the Rajputana Inter-College Tournament which was held in Bikaner. The College won Volley-ball shield by defeating the Jodhpur College in the finals. The students have ample facilities for playing Foot-ball, Volley-ball, Hockey and Tennis. A Physical Instructor supervises the games.

13. As the Sadul High School has got its separate Hostel the College Hostel is now at the sole disposal of the College authorities.

14. **Higher Education facilities.**—With the opening of the Degree College, scholarships to students reading up to B. A. Classes in outside Colleges were stopped, although scholarships were given to Bikaneri students studying outside for subjects for which there were no facilities at home. After finishing his studies in Europe, Dr. Himmat Singh returned to India and entered State Service. The following table gives the number of scholarships allotted during the year :—

Subject of study			Collego, University or School where the scholar was studying	Number of scholars	Amount of scholarship per month
Medicine (Foreign)	...	...	Medical Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London	1	£ 25
Medicine (in India)	...	...	Govordhan Das Sunder Das Medical College, Bombay	1	Rs. 50
Medicine (in India)	...	...	King Edward Medical School, Indore ...	1	" 25
Engineering (College Course)	...	...	Bihar Engineering College, Patna {...	1	" 80
Engineering (School Course)	...	...	Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow...	1	" 35
Painting and Drawing	...	...	Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay ...	1	" 50
Arts and Science	...	...	Bonares Hindu University ...	15	" 355
B. Com	...	...	Vidyasagar College, Calcutta ...	2	" 50
Law	...	...	Bonares Hindu University ...	12	" 360
Teachers' Training Course	...	...	Do. ...	1	" 35
Vedant	...	...	Do. ...	1	" 25

15. **Mayo College, Ajmer.**—During the year under report there were 5 students studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,201 as against Rs. 5,624 in the previous year.

16. **Representation of the State on Academic Bodies.**—During the year under report the State was represented on the Benares Hindu University Court by Mr. M. N. Tolani, M.A., Principal of the Dungar College. On recognition of the Dungar College by the Agra University for the Degree Examinations, the State got two seats on the Senate of the University, one of which was held by the Principal of the Dungar College, while Dr. H. L. Pasricha, Professor of Economics, was nominated by the State for the other. To the Academic Council the staff of the Dungar College elected Dr. A. L. Srivastava, Professor of History. The State has also got two seats on the Rajputana Board of High School and Intermediate Examination which are occupied by the Principal of the Dungar College and the Assistant Director of Education.

High Schools.

17. There were 3 State High Schools and 3 aided High Schools of which four were in the Capital and two in the Districts.

18. **Sadul High School.**—Pt. Milkhi Ram, B.A., L.T., continued to be the Head Master of the School. The number of students was 806, as against 782 in the last year. The average daily attendance was 741 as against 760 in the previous year. Out of 49 boys sent up for the High School Examination, 31 came out successful, giving a percentage of passes of 63 as against 65 in the previous year. There are two Physical Instructors for the School and physical drill has been introduced in the School time-table from classes III to VI. The School took part in the Bikaner Annual Foot-ball Tournament. The total expenditure on the School during the year under report was Rs. 32,366-0-3.

19. The Library and the Reading Room have been reorganised on modern lines. A nominal fee is now being charged for the Reading Room. The High School has a Union under the auspices of which debates in Hindi and English are held. Elocution contests were also held.

20. **Walter Nobles' High School.**—Rai Bahadur Pt. Ram Saran Das Misra, M.A., C.T., continued to be the Head Master of the School. Nature Study was added as a subject in the lower classes. The following table gives the number of pupils on rolls during the year under report and the previous year :—

				1936-37.	1935-36.
Rajvis	...	...	...	44	43
Tazimis	...	...	...	42	42
Relatives of Tazimis	...	...	...	95	95
Others	...	...	...	127	119
Total				308	299

21. Eight students were sent up for the High School Examination out of whom 5 passed. The percentage of passes was 62.5 as against 75 of the last year. A separate period is set aside for debates, elocutions and tutorial work as a part of the regular School programme. The Students' Association held weekly meetings for debates. The School Library and the Reading Room also helped the boys in improving their knowledge. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 26,109-3-3.

22. There are 3 Foot-ball play-grounds and a Hockey play-ground, two Volley-ball courts, a Tennis court and a Badminton court. Physical drill was introduced in all the classes, which improved the tone and discipline of the School. Riding was started for a few boarders twice a week in the morning. Medical inspection of the children was held and their health was generally good.

23. Scouting made good progress in the School under the new Head Master, who was also the State Scout Organizer. 200 students and 8 teachers joined the movement.

24. The number of boarders was 62.

25. There is a whole-time Religious Instructor and religious instruction with a definite syllabus is imparted in alternate periods to each of the classes during the School hours.

26. **Churu High School.**—Pandit Din Dayal Sharma continued to be the Head Master. There were 182 pupils on the rolls, as against 190 in the previous

year. The result at the High School Examination was 81·2 per cent. as against 75 per cent. in the previous year.

27. Aided High Schools.—There were 3 aided High Schools—two in the Capital and one at Ratangarh.

28. Mohta Moolchand High School continued to receive grant-in-aid from the Government. It had 272 pupils on its rolls as against 227 in the previous year and sent up 6 boys for the High School Examination, all of whom passed.

29. The Bahadurmal Jaskaran Sidhwaran Rampuria Jain High School also received grant-in-aid from the Government. It had 270 pupils on its rolls. Out of 18 students sent up for the High School Examination from this School, 15 came out successful.

30. Sri Raghubunath High School, Ratangarh, continued to receive grant-in-aid from the Government. It had 229 pupils on its rolls. 10th class was opened during this year and pupils will be sent up for the High School Examination next year.

31. Middle Schools. The total number of Anglo-Hindi Middle Schools was 16 as against 15 in the previous year, out of which 13 were State Anglo-Hindi Middle Schools, one aided and two recognised Middle Schools. Middle Classes were opened in the school at Bhinasar. The number of pupils studying in these Schools was 3,046 as against 3,319 in the previous year. There is one Hindi Middle School at Sangaria which prepares boys for the Hindi Middle Examination of the United Provinces. The number of boys studying in this School was 117 as against 118 in the previous year.

32. Lower Middle and Primary Schools.—There were 4 Lower Middle Schools and 5 Primary Schools. The number of pupils reading in these Schools was 1,139 as against 1,287 in the previous year. There was only one Aided Lower Middle School with 207 students on its rolls, and 4 recognised Lower Middle Schools with 589 students.

33. There were 90 Hindi Primary Schools under the Department as against 57 in the previous year. Grant-in-aid was given to 36 Schools, as against 40 in the previous year. Out of these 14 Schools were opened under the Compulsory Education Act and two-thirds of expenditure on them is borne by the State and one-third by the Municipal Board concerned. The total number of boys on the rolls in the Hindi Primary Schools was 3,129, as against 2,127 in the previous year. There were 74 teachers under the Department in the State Schools. All new appointments were made from local candidates who had passed the Hindi Middle or Anglo Hindi Middle Examination.

34. Business Class.—This class is run by the Department at the Capital for training candidates in typewriting and shorthand, and trained 30 students as against 20 in the previous year.

35. Religious Education.—For imparting religious instruction arrangements have been specially made in the two High Schools. In the Capital Hindus, Mohammedans and Jains get instruction in their religions under teachers specially selected for the purpose.

36. Physical Education.—Football and Volleyball are provided and played in all the Schools, though Cricket and Tennis are also played in some of the Schools. Physical drill is also taught in the Primary Schools.

37. Scouting.—Scouting has been re-introduced and a qualified Scoutmaster under the Baden-Powell system has been engaged. A Scout Training Camp was held at Sheobari for training the Scoutmasters and, after passing their course, they organised Scout and Cub Troops in the State Schools. The total strength of the troops was 100 Rovers, 800 Scouts and 900 Cubs at the end of the year.

38. Education Week.—Education Week was not held during the current year as all the schools were busy with arrangements in connection with the Celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah's Reign in which a special item in the Programme was provided for students. The main function was held on the 18th September 1937 in each and every School. In the Tehsil towns, all School boys of both the State and the private schools marched together in the morning in a procession to the Tehsil Head-quarters. In other towns and villages, the school boys gathered in the morning either in a public place or in the school compound. The school flag was hoisted and saluted by the boys and prayers offered for the long life of His Highness the Maharajah and the Royal Family. This was followed by a set programme of recitations and planting of five trees where facilities existed in memory of the occasion. Prizes and sweets were distributed. In the evening sports and games were played. A second function was celebrated on the 26th October 1937 in the Capital which has been described in Chapter II.

39. Sanskrit Education.—Ganga Sanskrit Pathshala was opened in 1918 to provide instruction in Sanskrit and for teaching Jyotish, Sahitya, Vyākaran and Karmakand. In view of the first three subjects being taught in private Pathshalas, they were abolished and only the Karmakand section was retained. In the interests of efficient teaching, however, provision for instruction in these subjects was again revived and the staff strengthened and reorganised. The number of scholars was 29, as against 30 in the previous year.

40. Private Sanskrit Pathshalas.—The number of private Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State was 24 as against 22 in the previous year. Three of these are recognised by the Department. They are sending up pupils to appear for the examination of the Queen's College, Benares, or of the Sanskrit Association, Calcutta. A centre has been opened for the Queen's College examination in the Sri Raghunath High School, Ratangarh.

41. Vocational Education.—The Schools which teach mental arithmetical calculations and keeping of accounts in Bahi Khata system are called Banika Schools and are run by private agencies. In Bikaner City, the Department gives help to six such Schools and there are two such Schools receiving help at Sujangarh.

Female Education.

42. Number of Students and Expenditure.—The total number of State Girls' Schools was 19 during the year in addition to 4 aided and 6 unaided private Schools. All Khalsa towns having a population of over 2,000 have a Girls' School, while the Capital has five State Girls' Schools and four private Girls' Schools. One Girls' School was opened at Sangaria and two schools were started by the Ganganagar District Board. English is taught in two Schools in the Capital up to Anglo-Hindi Middle standard and in the third up to Hindi Lower Middle standard. The total number of girl students was 3,148 during the year

against 2,824 during the previous year. The total expenditure on female education was Rs. 37,436 as against Rs. 37,839 in the previous year.

43. Her Highness the Maharani Nobles' Girls' School.—This is a unique institution of its kind in the whole of Rajputana as it provides education for the benefit of the daughters of the Chiefs and Nobles of the State under strict purdah arrangements. The School is run under the personal care and direction and gracious patronage of Her Highness Sri Maharaniji Sahib. The number of pupils on the rolls was 62 as against 56 in the previous year. Only one pupil was sent up for the Anglo-Hindi Middle Examination for girls and she came out successful. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,301 as compared to Rs. 10,722 in the last year. The School maintains three motor lorries for conveying the Kumaris to and from the School.

44. The School imparts education up to Anglo-Hindi Middle Standard and sends up pupils for the girls' Anglo-Hindi Middle Examination held by the United Provinces Government, for which a centre was created in the School.

45. The School and Hostel building was completed during the year 1934-35 and its opening ceremony was performed by Her Highness Sri Maharaniji Sahib before the School started working in July 1935. The building forms almost two sides of a square enclosure, the eastern side of which is meant for the School and the northern side for the Hostel. The School portion has Class Rooms, Reading Room and Library, Head Mistress' Office and a Staff Room. The Hostel has dormitory rooms, dining rooms, kitchens and store rooms and a room for the Matron with kitchen and store. A sick room is also provided.

46. Lady Elgin Girls' School.—It teaches up to the Anglo-Hindi Middle Standard and sends up girls for the Middle Examination for girls of the United Provinces Government. The total number of students on the rolls was 233 as against 198 in the preceding year. It sent up 9 girls for the Anglo-Hindi Middle Examination and 2 for the Lower Middle Examination, of whom 8 passed in the former and 1 in the latter.

47. Hindi Lower Middle Schools for Girls.—The City Girls' School in Bikaner and the State Girls' Schools at Ganganagar and Sardarshahr among the State Schools, and the Chura Girls' School among the aided Schools, prepare girls for the Hindi Lower Middle Examination. During the year under report Bikaner City Girls' School and the Girls' Schools at Ganganagar and Sardarshahr sent up 14 girls for this examination, of whom 8 passed.

48. Aided and Private Girls' Schools.—There are Girls' Schools at Churu, Sanganagar, Rani, Sangaria and Bhadra and the State gives them grants-in-aid. There is a School at Ratangarh, and four more Girls' Schools in Bikaner which are managed privately and do not follow the curriculum of the State Schools and are therefore not recognised by the Education Department.

49. Women's Training Classes—Women's Training Classes have been opened in the Lady Elgin Girls' School at the Capital and in the Girls' School at Sardarshahr.

CHAPTER VIII.

Medical Relief.

1. General.—Mr. A. F. Lasrado, F R.C.S., the Principal Medical Officer, remained in charge of the Department during the year under review. Dr. Mrs. N. Sivakamu, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., L.M. (Rotunda), continued to be the Principal Zenana Medical Officer and in charge of the Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Hospital for Women.

2. The Staff comprised 423 employees as against 315 in the previous year, as shown below :—

(1) Resident Surgeon	...	...	...	1
(2) Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	6
(3) Lady Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	2
(4) Palace Surgeons	...	...	...	3
(5) Pathologist (Assistant Surgeon)	...	...	...	1
(6) Sub-Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	31
(7) Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	7
(8) Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	1
(9) Voids	...	...	...	3
(10) Compounders	...	...	...	46
(11) Apprentice Compounders	...	...	...	25
(12) Nurses and Midwives	...	...	...	42
(13) Vaccination Department's Staff	...	...	...	25
(14) Principal Medical Officer's Office Establishment	...	...	...	12
(15) Resident Surgeon's Office Establishment	...	...	...	9
(16) Principal Zenana Medical Officer's Office Establishment	...	...	...	4
(17) Sadul Military Hospital Office Establishment	...	...	...	1
(18) Central Medical Stores Establishment	...	...	...	4
(19) Inferior Staff, such as Attendants, Cooks, etc.	...	...	...	198

3. These figures show an increase of 108 employees owing to the appointment of 1 Assistant Surgeon as Pathologist, 3 Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 1 Compounder, 13 Apprentice Compounders, 24 Nurses and Midwives, and the addition of 7 extra hands to the establishment of the Resident Surgeon's Office, 2 in the Central Medical Stores and 57 in the inferior staff.

4. Inspections.—The following Hospital and Dispensaries were inspected by the Principal Medical Officer during the year under report :—

1. Ganganagar Hospital.
2. Railway Dispensary, Hanumangarh Junction.
3. Sujangarh Dispensary.
4. Women's Dispensary, Sujangarh.
5. Deshnoke Dispensary.
6. Gajner Dispensary.

5. Medical Inspection of School Children.—117 school boys were examined in the Capital. The children of the State Schools in the Districts were as usual examined by the local medical officers.

6. Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The total number of Institutions was 42, comprising 4 Hospitals and 3 Dispensaries in the Bikaner City and 2 Hospitals and 33 Dispensaries in the Districts.

7. Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 2,73,586, as per details given below :—

	Rs.
(1) Office and General	26,552
(2) General Men's Hospital	72,901
(3) General Women's Hospital	47,949
(4) Other Medical Institutions in the Capital	21,860
(5) Sadul Military Hospital	11,089
(6) District Hospital and Dispensaries, including Ayurvedic Dispensaries	67,118
(7) Canal Dispensary, Ganganagar	1,256
(8) Railway Dispensaries	12,158
(9) Vaccination Department	9,921
(10) Sanitation Department	2,782
Total	2,73,586

8. The expenditure during the last four years was as follows :—

Year.	Rs.
1932-33	2,13,572
1933-34	2,14,729
1934-35	2,42,627
1935-36	2,46,497

9. Charity Fund.—Contributions to the Charity Fund from better class patients brought Rs. 527 during the year as against Rs. 48-13-9 during the previous year. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 110 as against Rs. 120-1-6 in the previous year.

10. Number of Patients.—The following table shows the work done in all the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State :—

	During the year.	During the pre- ceding year.
Total number of patients treated	4,20,457	4,02,091
Indoor patients... ..	8,859	4,710
Outdoor patients	4,12,098	3,97,381
Surgical Operations—		
Major	2,090	1,791
Minor	26,421	24,848
Vaccination	33,058	41,672
Primary	27,575	50,639
Re-vaccination	5,843	10,933
Successful	29,795	37,421
Unsuccessful	3,263	4,151

11. Epidemics.—There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease among the people or cattle during the year. The decrease in vaccination figures mentioned above was also due to the fact that smallpox did not break out in an epidemic form during 1936-37.

12. Rural Medical Relief.—64 lbs. of Quinine costing approximately Rs. 1,785 as against 80 lbs. worth Rs. 2,077 in the last year were distributed to the villagers during the malarial season.

13. Men's General Hospital.—The old General Hospital in the Capital was built during the Minority. It had become evident long ago that in respect of building and accommodation this Hospital was unsuitable and inadequate. In 1907, therefore, one new Operation Theatre provided with modern facilities was added and in 1914, owing to the increased popularity of medical institutions, one separate Women's Hospital was constructed. In spite of these and other additions and alterations made from time to time in buildings and in equipment, both the Hospitals were found overcrowded and, in some respects, out of date. The construction, therefore, of two new General Hospitals—one for men and the other, a separate self-contained hospital for women—with accommodation for 137 and 107 beds respectively, and each having two separate operative units

equipped for all major surgical work and with separate accommodation for the treatment of special kinds of cases, and with cottage wards for private patients was sanctioned by His Highness the Maharajah. In March 1937, these two new Hospitals were completed at a cost of Rs. 14,41,612. They are equipped on modern lines. The buildings have been designed by a well known firm of architects of Bombay and combine architectural beauty with modern technical conveniences. The hospitals are so constructed that the present accommodation can be more than doubled without altering the working arrangements.

14. Amongst the further improvements carried out during the year were the installation of a deep therapy plant costing Rs. 21,400 and purchase of 140 milligrams of Radium at a cost of Rs. 12,000.

15. The Hospital Staff was strengthened by the appointment of an expert Radiologist, a Pathologist and Bacteriologist, and an Ophthalmic Surgeon; whilst the appointment of further specialists was under consideration.

16. Two Hospital buses have been started for the conveyance of poor patients from the City to the Hospitals free of charge. In addition, two motor ambulances have been made available.

17. The following table shows the work done in the Men's General Hospital at the Capital during the year under review :—

<i>Attendance at the Hospital.—</i>						<u>1936-37.</u>	<u>1935-36.</u>
Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	5,025	1,703
Outdoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	53,501	43,898
<i>Chemical Analysis work.—</i>							
Semifinal fluid stains	...	...	...	...	...	76	4
Blood stains	...	...	...	...	...	83	6
Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	11	12
<i>Injections.—</i>							
Intravenous	...	...	...	...	...	1,660	1,135
Intravenous Neosalvarsan	...	...	...	...	...	861	810
Anti-rabic	...	...	...	...	...	2,866	1,379
Other injections	...	...	...	...	...	1,738	...
Vaccine	...	...	...	...	...	329	...
<i>X-Ray.—</i>							
Screen Examination	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	1,500
Radiography	...	...	...	...	...	1,467	2,329
Pyelography	...	...	...	...	...	92	20
Ortho-diagram	...	...	...	...	...	5	12
Barium meals and enema	...	...	...	...	...	92	...
Superficial Therapy	...	...	...	...	...	800	...
<i>Electro-therapy.—</i>							
Farradic Current	...	...	...	...	...	2,604	2,400
Diathermy	...	...	...	...	...	2,584	1,997
Electric Bath	...	...	...	...	...	10,416	...
Ultra-Violet Rays	...	...	...	...	...	1,410	1,514
Muscle Testing	...	...	...	...	...	61	9
<i>Venereal Diseases.—</i>							
Beds	...	...	...	...	...	32	17
Cases treated	...	...	...	...	...	517	143
„ cured	...	...	...	...	...	486	66
„ relieved	...	...	...	...	...	25	60
„ discharged	...	...	...	...	...	4	17
„ under treatment	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

Eye Operations.—

	<u>1936-37.</u>	<u>1935-36.</u>
Operations performed by Rai Bahadur Doctor Mathuradas	5	10
Operations performed by the State Medical Staff	840	326
At the Capital	237	...
In the District Dispensaries	603	...
Churu	171	...
Ratangarh	97	...
Sardarshahr	193	...
Sujargarh	79	...
Dungargarh	63	...

18. Women's General Hospital.—The following details show the work done at the Women's General Hospital at the Capital during the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 :—

Attendance at the Hospital.

	<u>1936-37.</u>	<u>1935-36.</u>
Indoor patients	1,176	798
Outdoor patients	16,016	15,873

Operations.

Major	257	297
Minor	5,742	4,014

19. Pharmacy.—570 lbs. of drugs as against 764 lbs. during the previous year were prepared for the use of the Hospitals and District Dispensaries, as per following details :—

(1) Tinctures and Spirits	lbs. 240	(3) Liniments	lbs. 95
(2) Syrups	90	(4) Miscellaneous	45

20. Surgery.—The following table shows the number of important operations performed during the last year and the year under report :—

<i>Operations.</i>	<u>1936-37.</u>	<u>1935-36.</u>
Removal of Tumours and Cysts	106	87
Removal of new growths	58	12
Skin Grafting	8	1
Amputations	17	10
Removal of Tonsils	9	4
Operations of Tongue	20	1
Abdominal Operations—		
(a) Strangulated Hernia	8	3
(b) Radical cure of Hernia	18	10
(c) Laparotomy	3	5
(d) Gastro enterostomy	1	1
(e) Operations for Intestinal Obstruction	3	3
(f) Appendectomy	5	3
Removal of Hemorrhoids	98	98
Incision or Excision of Anal Fistula	26	11
Nephrectomy	2	4
Supra Pubic Cystotomy	42	34
Operations on Testis and its coverings	25	11
Operations on Urethra	31	32
Artificial Pneumothorax	40	...
All other Operations	1,379	2,287

21. Laboratory.—The following work was done in the Laboratory during the last year and the year under report :—

<i>Particulars.</i>	<u>1936-37.</u>	<u>1935-36.</u>
Examination of—		
Urino	2,824	2,152
Sputum	870	346
Blood	288	141
Smears from Urethral Discharge	178	144
Stools	141	78
Blood for Malarial Parasites	67	67
Blood for Cytological Count	85	75
Blood Nitrogen	3	3
Ascites Fluid	2	4
Blood Sugar	6	3
Pleural Fluid	...	2
Swabs from Eye, Nose, Throat and Cervix	82	74
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	4	22
Kahn's Test for Syphilis	2,488	1,368
Widal's Test for Typhoid	38	28
Urea Concentration Test	3	7
Vonden Bergh's Test for Jaundice	6	2
Diazo Reaction Test for Urino	22	3
Formalgal Test for Kala-azar	8	6
Fractional Test Meal Examination	17	12
Chemical Test of Viscera Smears and Cloths	27	...
Ghee Samples	17	...

22. **Female Medical Aid.**—Qualified Midwives were working continually at Sri Gangunagar, Churu, Ratangarh, Sardarshahr, Sujangarh and Nohar during the year under report.

23. As usual, free treatment was given to the deserving poor, and out of 114 labour cases, as against 168 treated last year by the midwives, 64 were paid and 50 free. 503 visits as against 476 in the last year were paid by the midwives to the patients' houses, of which, 290 were paid and 213 free.

The Princess Chandkanwarji Orphanage.

24. The number of orphans on roll in the Orphanage at the end of the year under report was 24 as against 40 in the previous year. The services of a full time tailor and a carpenter were dispensed with from 31st October 1937 and 9th August 1937 respectively, in view of the expected working of the new Willingdon Technical Institute.

The King-Emperor George V Memorial Infirmary.

25. The Infirmary was formally occupied on the 30th August 1937, when there were only 14 inmates. At the end of the year the number rose to 16 (14 men and 2 women).

26. Both the institutions remained under the control of the Principal Zenana Medical Officer. The Superintendent and the Office and kitchen establishment are common to the Orphanage and the Infirmary.

CHAPTER IX.

Local Self-Government.

1. There were 19 Municipalities including the Bikaner Municipality, in the State during the year, of which 13 enjoyed the system of elective franchise, *viz*, the Municipalities of Bikaner, Churu, Sujangarh, Sardarsbahr, Ratangarh, Dungargarh, Rajgarh, Suratgarh, Hanimangarh, Nohar, Bhadra, Reni and Ganganagar. There was one District Board at Ganganagar and 51 Panchayats in the State.

Bikaner Municipal Board.

2. **General.**—Rai Bahadur Lala Nihal Chand Sarwal continued to be the President of the Bikaner Municipal Board throughout the year under report.

3. *Mr. Champa Lal Kochar, B.A., LL.B., held the post of Executive Officer during the year and Mr. Vidya Sagar Pahwa continued to be the Secretary and Engineer up to the 28th December 1936. The post remained vacant up to the 22nd May 1937, when Mr. R. R. Tomar was appointed to be the Secretary and Engineer.*

4. Dr. Bhagat Ram worked as part time Health Officer till the end of March 1937 when he resigned and Dr. Kapur Singh Sidhu, M.B.B.S., was appointed in his place as Health Officer.

5. **Constitution.**—The number of nominated and elected members was 15 and 25, respectively. At the close of the year there was one vacancy, among the elected members of the Board.

6. **Meetings.**—Altogether 49 meetings, 38 ordinary and 11 special, were held during the year.

7. **Compulsory Primary Education.**—During the year under report the Bikaner Municipal Board maintained 4 Compulsory Primary Education Schools at a total expenditure of Rs. 7,485-9-0, one-third of which amounting to Rs. 2,495-3-0 was paid from the Municipal funds and two-thirds, *i.e.*, Rs. 4,990-6-0 was borne by the State Exchequer.

8. **Bye-laws.**—The Bikaner Cycle Bye-laws were sanctioned during the year.

9. **Sanitation.**—In spite of the natural drawbacks of an old town that had grown up piecemeal, efforts were made to improve the drainage of the City. In several places pucca drains were constructed and at other places the work was in progress at the close of the year. In order to make better, efficient and improved arrangements for conservancy, 2 more motor lorries were purchased for the removal of refuse and sullage water, bringing the number of motor lorries owned by the Municipality to 6. With the construction of pucca roads and drains the sanitation of the City has improved considerably.

10. **Drainage of Sullage and Storm Water.**—Drainage and Water Supply go side by side and keeping this fact in view a comprehensive scheme has been prepared for the whole of Bikaner City. Survey of several parts of the City was carried out by the Bikaner Municipality and details and estimates were worked out under the guidance of the Chief Engineer.

11. **Roads.**—Besides the maintenance of existing roads the Municipal Board continued to pursue the programme of gradually paving the streets in the City and spent Rs. 54,681 over the construction of asphalt roads.

12. In order to afford relief to general public, a bridge was constructed during the year near the Lakshmi Narayanji's Temple at a cost of Rs. 13,000.

13. **Golden Jubilee Celebrations**—During the Golden Jubilee Celebrations the Municipal Hall building was decorated and illuminations were put up. The Municipal Board also presented an address and a purse of Rs. 7,001 to His Highness the Maharajah.

14. **Street-lighting.**—The work of street lighting in the City, which was hitherto controlled by the Electrical and Mechanical Department, was transferred to the Municipality in the beginning of June 1937. The principal roads and thoroughfares within the Municipal area were lighted, as usual, at the expense of the Municipal Board. More lights were provided wherever they were considered necessary and the total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7,633.

15. **Road-watering.**—The arrangements for road watering continued as in the previous year and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,092-0-0.

16. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The total income of the Board for the year amounted to Rs. 1,00,874-10-3 as against Rs. 93, 716-11-9 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 7,157-14-6. The total expenditure figured at Rs. 1,95,632-0-0 against Rs. 1,09,146-5-3 of the previous year. The increase in expenditure during the year was due to a heavy programme of asphalting of roads and repairs to pucca roads.

District Municipalities.

17. **Constitution.**—There was no change in the constitution of the Municipalities during the year and no fresh election of members was held in any Municipality.

18. **Meetings.**—The number of meetings held by each Municipal Board is shown below:—

Sadar Division.—

Sujangarh 16,
Ratangarh 17,
Sardarshahr 12,
Dungargarh 14,
Rajaldesar 14,
Rajgarh 13,
Churu 18,
Reni 16, and
Ratannagar 8.

Ganganagar Division—

Ganganagar 15,
Karanpur 14,
Suratgarh 12,
Sangaria 12,
Hanumangarh 21,
Nohar 15,
Bhadra 8, of which 2 were adjourned for want of quorum and
Raisinghnagar 14.

19. **Revenue.**—The main source of income of the Municipalities is octroi duty on imported articles and interest on their surplus balances. Due to the continued trade depression the Municipal revenues were affected adversely. Nevertheless, strenuous efforts were made to devise ways and means to increase income and put the Boards on a sound financial basis.

20. As in the last two years, the taxes for the District Municipalities were collected through the Customs and Excise Department. The aggregate

collections for all Municipalities amounted to Rs. 58,437-10-9 as against Rs. 54,487-8-3 in the previous year. Out of this sum Rs. 4,675 were paid to the Customs Department as collection charges.

21. The Municipalities are responsible for such services as the improvement of sanitation, lighting of public streets, construction of wells and *diggis* for drinking water, maintenance of chowkidars for watch and ward, aid to local schools and dispensaries and construction and maintenance of, and repairs to, roads and thoroughfares.

22. **Compulsory Primary Education.**—The Boards have been fairly liberal in providing for compulsory primary education. The additional Primary Schools started by the Municipal Boards at the Capital, Sujangarh, Ratangarh, Sardarshahr, Rajgarh and Churu, where compulsory primary education had been introduced, worked satisfactorily. As stated earlier, the Government contributed $\frac{3}{4}$ of the expenses incurred, the Board meeting the $\frac{1}{4}$.

23. **Municipal Roads.**—Sujangarh, Churu, Ratangarh, Rajgarh, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar and Karanpur Municipalities have constructed metalled roads connecting the towns with Railway Stations. All the roads were kept in good condition. The road at Churu has got an avenue of trees on either side, which was kept by the Board in good condition. The road from Ratangarh Station to the Town has also got an avenue of trees in good condition.

24. **Drainage.**—Ratangarh and Sardarshahr have got good arrangements for drainage. A drainage scheme for Sujangarh is still under consideration.

25. **Water supply to Sangaria.**—The subsidy paid by the Government to the Sangaria Municipality to meet the cost of drinking water supplied by railway tanks was raised from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,700, as the number of tanks of water supplied daily was increased from 2 to 3.

District Board, Ganganagar.

26. **Constitution.**—The District Board, Ganganagar, came into existence in 1934-35 and comprises the Tehsils of Ganganagar, Karanpur, Raisinghnagar, Padampur and Anupgarh. The Board consists of 56 members, out of whom 42 are elected and the rest are *ex-officio* and nominated members.

27. Early this year a vacancy was caused in Circle No. 6 in Tehsil Raisinghnagar owing to the death of a member, but the seat remained vacant till the close of the year as no bye-election could be held to fill it up.

28. **Meetings.**—Altogether 5 meetings were held during the year under report.

29. **Sub-Committees.**—The following Sub-Committees were constituted last year for bringing about greater efficiency and control and management in the administration of the Board:—

- (1) Finance Sub-Committee,
- (2) Education Sub-Committee,
- (3) Medical and Public Health Sub-Committee,
- (4) District Works Sub-Committee,
- (5) Sub-Committee for Rules, and
- (6) Tehsil Sub-Committees.

A Cattle Fair Sub-Committee was constituted during the year for the purpose

of directing and controlling the administration of the Cattle Fair which was proposed to be held every year in future.

30. During the year under report the Rules Sub-Committee drafted the Rules for Election to the District Boards under Section 17 of the Bikaner State District Boards Act (Act No. IV of 1931). These Rules were approved by the Board and submitted to Government for sanction.

31. Revenue.—The total income of the Board during the year under report amounted to Rs. 34,434-1-10 as against Rs. 31,444-13-0 of the previous year. The main sources were Local Rate and Profession Tax. Local Rate is assessed on the total amount of Land Revenue and Crop Rate at the rate of six pies per rupce and is realised through the Revenue Department. Profession Tax is imposed on incomes other than Agricultural Income and is assessed in three grades according to the income and profession of the person liable to pay it.

32. Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 30,895-5-3 as against Rs. 9,380-1-9 of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 21,515-3-6 was due to the widening of the sphere of activities of the Board.

33. Primary Schools.—10 more new schools were sanctioned to be opened this year (in addition to 30 schools sanctioned last year) bringing the total number of schools to 40, including two for girls. In all 32 schools were working during the year with a total number of 810 students. This gave an average of more than 25 students per school. Special attention was paid to the health of the students and Indian and European games were introduced in schools. The expenditure incurred on the establishment and contingencies of the schools for the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,709-14-6 as against Rs. 3,122-5-0 of the last year.

34. Public Health and Sanitation.—The Board continued to carry on the campaign against malaria by improving the sanitation of the villages in the District.

35. Rural Uplift.—A Veterinary Jamadar was appointed by the Board in April 1937 for touring in the District and he was also entrusted with the work of castration and treatment of simple diseases of the cattle. The total number of cattle treated by him till the close of the year was 1,548.

36. A sum of Rs. 7,000 was provided in the budget for 1937-38 for the construction of a Veterinary Hospital at Ganganagar.

37. Cattle Fair.—A big Cattle Fair was held under the auspices of the Board for the first time this year at Ganganagar from the 24th February to the 1st March 1937. It was a great success and was very popular on account of its many sided activities. The number of cattle which entered the Fair was 4,149 and about 983 cattle were sold.

38. Buildings.—The work of the construction of the District Board Buildings at Ganganagar was taken in hand in April 1937 and was expected to be finished by the middle of April 1938. The amount of Rs. 13,000 provided for the purpose in the current year's budget was spent and a further sum of Rs. 7,200 has been provided in the budget for 1937-38 to complete the construction of the main building and for constructing a Chowkidar's quarter, etc.

Village Panchayats.

39. Village Panchayats, which are yet in their infancy, are making slow but steady progress. They have been entrusted with specified judicial and simple administrative powers of an elementary nature so as to lay the foundation of real local self-government and prepare the people for everyday rural reconstruction. The Panchayats render service to the village community in a variety of ways.

40. There were 51 Panchayats in the State, 15 in the Sadar Division and 36 in the Ganganagar Division. Fresh election of Panches for the Panchayat in village Dabli, Tehsil Hanumangarh, was held with effect from the 1st November 1936 for the usual term of 3 years.

CHAPTER X.

Finance.

1. General.—Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur remained in charge of the Finance portfolio throughout the year under report. The post of the Personal Assistant to the Finance Minister was held by Kanwar Devi Singh throughout the year.

2. Rai Bahadur Lala Nihal Chand Sarwal continued as Accountant-General and Pandit Anant Lal Vyas as Assistant Accountant-General throughout the year.

3. The year under review opened with an opening balance of Rs. - 2,64,740 including Debt Heads balances. The total Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,60,26,598 and the total Expenditure to Rs. 1,68,51,406, leaving a closing balance of Rs. - 10,89,548 including Debt Heads. An abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the State for the year 1936-37 will be found in Appendix XII.

4. Receipts.—The Receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,32,36,150 under head "Ordinary" and Rs. 27,90,448 under heads "Extraordinary and Capital" and "Reserve and Sinking Fund", making a total of Rs. 1,60,26,598 against the estimated Ordinary Receipts of Rs. 1,35,19,021 and Extraordinary and Capital Receipts of Rs. 6,95,000 or a total of Rs. 1,42,14,021. Thus the actual Ordinary Receipts for the year fell short of the estimates by Rs. 2,82,871, but showed an increase of Rs. 5,81,423 as compared with the actual Ordinary Receipts of the previous year.

5. The principal items of Ordinary Receipts showing marked increase and decrease against the Budget Estimates of the year under review are noted below:—

	Heads	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
I.	Land Revenue	....	1,30,550
II.	Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties.	....	62,547
III.	Sale of Government Property	....	1,28,916
IV.	Stamps	....	19,263
VI.	Excise	11,742	....
VII.	Salt	....	15,151
X.	State Railway	2,20,976	....
XI.	Gang Canal	87,562	....
XII.	Ghaggar Canal	22,310	....
XIII.	Coal	....	27,803
XVIII.	Stationery and Printing	....	21,259
XXI.	Administration of Justice	....	39,655
XXII.	Jail	....	15,233
XXXI.	Commerce and Industries	....	27,150
XXXV.	Electrical and Mechanical Department	20,018	....

6. The increase of Rs. 11,742 under "VI. Excise" was chiefly due to larger sale of Country and Foreign spirits; of Rs. 2,20,976 under head "X. State Railway" was mainly attributed to increase in coaching traffic during the year; of Rs. 87,562 under head "XI. Gang Canal" and Rs. 22,310 under head "XII. Ghaggar Canal" were due to better recovery of water rates; and of Rs. 20,018 under head "XXXV. Electrical and Mechanical Department" was due to better receipts on account of supply of electric power to the public in the Capital during the year.

7. The decrease of Rs. 1,30,550 under head "I. Land Revenue" was due to less recovery under sub-head "Temporary Cultivation" in Gang

Canal Area and to the crediting of the net amount of "Demand from Khalsa villages" instead of the gross income which included Pichotra, showing a decrease in expenditure under this head; of Rs. 62,547 under head "II. Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties" was due to less receipts under "Conveyance of Immovable Property in the Districts" and "Sale of Sites in the Capital and Districts"; of Rs. 1,28,916 under head "III. Sale of Government Property" was due to less sale of land in the Capital and Districts; of Rs. 19,263 under head "IV. Stamps" was due to sale of Non-Judicial Stamps of less value than anticipated; of Rs. 15,151 under head "VII. Salt" was due to less receipts of half duty on salt on account of decrease in its import; of Rs. 27,803 under head "XIII. Coal" was due to less sale of Palana Coal on account of shortage in the supply of labour and abandonment of old pit due to its collapse; of Rs. 21,259 under head "XVIII. Stationery and Printing" was attributed to the want of adjustment of the outstanding bills against the Departments; of Rs. 39,655 under head "XXI. Administration of Justice" was chiefly due to less receipts under sale of Court fee, Judicial and Talbana Stamps and also under commission on sale-proceeds of attached properties; of Rs. 15,233 under head "XXII. Jail" was due to less realization of outstandings on account of sale proceeds of Jail manufactures; and of Rs. 27,150 under head "XXXI. Commerce and Industries" was due to the lesser realizations than expected.

8. The increase under heads "Extraordinary and Capital Receipt" was of Rs. 1,98,879 under head "Sale of Land in Gang Canal Area" and other heads.

9. Expenditure.—The actual expenditure under head "Ordinary" was Rs. 1,03,70,026 and under "Extraordinary", "Capital" and "Repayment of Loan" Rs. 64,81,380, against the estimates of Rs. 98,42,259 under "Ordinary" and Rs. 42,86,380 under "Extraordinary", "Capital" and "Reserve and Sinking Fund" respectively. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,68,51,406 against the estimates of Rs. 1,41,28,639. Thus the actual expenditure under "Ordinary" exceeded the estimates by Rs. 5,27,767 and under "Other Heads" by Rs. 21,95,000, under "Capital" by Rs. 3,02,227 and under "Repayment of Loan" by Rs. 28,68,725 for which there was no provision in the Budget.

10. The following statement will show the heads under which the principal increases or decreases under "Ordinary" expenditure occurred, as compared with the estimates :—

Heads				Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
3. Land Revenue	....	....	....	....	39,363
6. Excise	....	....	....	98,236	....
9. State Railway	....	....	....	40,357	....
10. Gang Canal	....	....	....	80,515	....
19. Stationery and Printing	....	....	....	10,976	....
21. Pensions and Gratuities	....	....	....	16,444	....
23. Jail	....	....	....	13,216	....
24. Police	....	....	....	27,632	....
25. Education	....	....	....	....	11,658
26. Medical	....	....	....	10,824	....
29. Works of Public Utility	....	....	....	22,846	....
35. Army	....	....	....	33,654	....
36. Buildings and Roads	....	....	....	1,06,032	....
37. Electrical and Mechanical Department	....	....	....	99,263	....
42. Presents, Gifts and Rewards	....	....	....	15,975	....
43. Miscellaneous	....	....	....	10,366	....

11. The increase of Rs. 98,236 under head "6. Excise" was due to more opium having been purchased this year and at a higher price; of Rs. 40,357 under head "9. State Railway" was attributable to more expenditure under sub-heads "Maintenance of Structural Works" and "Supply of Locomotive Power"; of Rs. 80,515 under head "10. Gang Canal" was due to increased expenditure under supervision, and extensions, improvements, maintenance and repairs of distributaries; of Rs. 10,976 under head "19. Stationery and Printing" was due to purchase of more type and other material for the Press; of Rs. 16,444 under head "21. Pensions and Gratuities" was due to the retirement of certain Civil and Military employees during the year; of Rs. 13,216 under head "23. Jail" was in view of the increase in the number of prisoners and for supply of more material to the factories; of Rs. 27,632 under head "24. Police" was in connection with the reorganization of the Police Force; of Rs. 10,824 under "26. Medical" was due to improvements in Hospitals at the Capital; of Rs. 22,846 under head "29. Works of Public Utility" was due to more works of public utility having been carried out during the year; of Rs. 33,654 under head "35. Army" was in connection with the scheme of reorganization of the Army; of Rs. 1,06,032 under head "36. Buildings and Roads" was due to more works having been constructed and also for repairs to the buildings and roads; of Rs. 99,263 under head "37. Electrical and Mechanical Department" was under sub-head "Generation and Distribution of Electric Power" and for the works done and supply of Bengal Coal on account of short supply by the Palana Colliery; of Rs. 15,975 under head "42. Presents, Gifts and Rewards" was on account of special grants necessitated during the year; and of Rs. 10,366 under head "43. Miscellaneous" was due to unforeseen requirements.

12. The decrease of Rs. 39,363 under head "3. Land Revenue" was due to net *Pichotra* payments having been debited as explained earlier and of Rs. 11,658 under head "25. Education" was due to ordinary savings on account of vacancies and absentees.

13. **Extraordinary and Capital Expenditure.**—The principal items of Extraordinary and Capital Expenditure were as below :—

<u>Extraordinary.</u>	Rs.
(1) His Highness' Official Visits outside the State	38,241
(2) His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit to Bikaner	9,326
(3) Official Visits of Their Highnesses the Ruling Princes to Bikaner	31,259
(4) Construction of New Throne Room in the Fort	1,54,643
(5) Additions and alterations to, and furnishing and equip- ping of East Wing Upper Storey, Lallgarh, to convert it for the residence of Prince Karni Singhji Bahadur.	35,520
(6) Tar Macadamising of Roads	1,73,380
(7) Boring for Artesian Well	29,587
(8) Preventive and protective works necessitated by heavy rains in 1935-36	1,82,600
(9) Alterations to Dungar Memorial College to house the College	25,420

(10) Alterations to the old Men's and Women's Hospital Buildings to accommodate Sadul High School	....	Rs. 36,487
(11) Celebrations in the Bikaner State in connection with His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation in May 1937	....	10,846
(12) Expenditure in connection with legal advice regarding the Instrument of Accession and other Federal matters	....	28,421
(13) Purchase of horses for Dungar Lancers	....	14,100
(14) Measures taken to combat the Cholera epidemic in 1936	....	12,717

Capital.

(1) State Railway	....	7,84,991
(2) Gang Canal	....	3,39,776
(3) Palana Colliery	....	11,373
(4) Public Works Department	....	1,29,208
(5) Electrical and Mechanical Department	....	2,05,795
(6) Interest on Public Loan	....	7,55,156

14. Rs. 28,68,725 were advanced to the Bikaner State Savings Bank for the payment of deposits which fell due during the year.

15. Pensions and Gratuity.—The following statement will show the position under the head "Pensions":—

<u>Civil Pensioners.—</u>	Number of Pensioners.	Amount paid annually.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
(1) At the end of the year 1935-36	.... 251	63,427	4	0
(2) Died during the year 1936-37	.... 14	2,143	0	0
	237	61,284	4	0
(3) New pensions sanctioned during the year 1936-37	.... 16	3,941	13	0
Total at the end of 1936-37	.... 253	65,226	1	0
<u>Military Pensioners.—</u>				
(1) At the end of the year 1935-36	.... 450	39,553	8	0
(2) Died during the year 1936-37	.... 9	1,628	0	0
	441	37,925	8	0
(3) New pensions sanctioned during the year 1936-37	.... 30	4,153	0	0
Total at the end of 1936-37	.... 471	42,078	8	0
Grand Total	.... 724	1,07,304	9	0

16. Gratuities to 58 employees amounting to Rs. 8,670-0-0 were awarded during the year 1936-37 of whom 10 belonged to the Civil and 48 to the Military Department.

17. Railway Provident Fund.—The figures of the working of the Provident Fund for the employees of the Railway Department are given below:—

1. Opening balance for 1936-37	....	14,93,484
2. Credits during the year	....	2,09,331
Total	....	17,02,815
3. Payments during the year	....	27,493
4. Closing balance at the end of the year 1936-37	....	16,75,322

18. The total number of subscribers at the end of the year was 1,057 as against 1,060 at the beginning of the year 1936-37.

19. The bonus of a sum equivalent to subscription during the year plus interest on accumulated balances credited to individual accounts by the State during the year amounted to Rs. 1,38,951.

20. **Inspection and Audit.**—The work of checking the financial operations of the State Departments, both at the Capital and in the Districts, was conducted as usual during the year under report. Cash balances of 52 Departments were checked during the year. Stocks of 2 Departments were checked and verified. In 47 Departments minor irregularities were detected and got rectified. The accounts of the Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Ganganagar, were checked minutely this year and a test audit of the accounts of the Bikaner State Savings Bank was also conducted. Accounts of Factories were also examined.

Bikaner State Savings Bank.

21. **Branches.**—Rai Bahadur Lala Nihal Chand Sarwal remained the Secretary of the Bank during the year under report. The Bank has one branch office in Bikaner City and branches at the following important towns and trading centres in the State:—

(1) Ganganagar.	(5) Churu.
(2) Sardarshahr.	(6) Karanpur.
(3) Ratangarh.	(7) Raisinghnagar.
(4) Sujangarh.	(8) Anupgarh.

22. The Bank has become widely known all over India and even in distant foreign countries, such as the United States of America and Germany. As before, the Bank acted as representative in Bikaner for cashing Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques of several Banks of international repute, and thus provided facilities to the visitors and businessmen. The Bank also acted as the collecting agent for ten Insurance Companies working in the State.

23. **Deposits.**—The deposits in the Bank at the end of the year stood at Rs. 2,08,89,775 out of which the amount invested in Fixed Deposits was Rs. 1,77,85,375, in Five-Years Cash Certificates Rs. 3,15,765, in Savings Bank Account Rs. 14,63,690 and in Current Account Rs. 13,24,945. The depositors numbered 19,499. The average daily turn-over of the Bank amounted to Rs. 1,58,684-4-3 as against Rs. 1,51,949-7-6 in the preceding year. The total working expenditure for the year 1936-37 was Rs. 22,585 which represents 1% on deposits received during the year.

Stamps.

24. The Stamps Department remained under the charge of Pandit Chhatar Singh, Superintendent of Stamps, throughout the year under review.

25. Sah Meghraj, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, was allowed to retire on account of old age with effect from the 16th February 1937 and his son Dhan Raj, Assistant Treasurer, was called upon to render service.

26. The total receipts for the year under head "IV. Stamps" amounted to Rs. 84,237 against the estimated figure of Rs. 1,03,500, showing a deficit of

Rs. 19,263. This was due to a decrease in the sale of Non-Judicial Stamps which yielded only Rs. 69,621 against the estimate of Rs. 90,000, i.e., Rs. 20,379 less which was attributable to the general trade depression that prevailed throughout the year.

27. The following comparative statement will show the receipts from sale of Non-Judicial Stamps under various sub-heads during the last two years and the year under report:—

Serial No.	Kind of Stamps	Actuals 1934-35	Actuals 1935-36	Actuals 1936-37
1	Non-Judicial	78,220	80,322	69,621
2	Cash realised in lieu of Stamps	4,054	624	1,104
3	Sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundies	607	669	517
4	Sale of one anna stamps for receipts	6,423	7,330	7,735
5	Sale of Insurance Stamps	11	5	4
6	Duty on documents voluntarily brought for adjudication ... ..	...	...	...
7	Duty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents	3,392	3,624	3,053
8	Fines and Penalties	4,211	2,263	1,963
9	Cost of License Vendors Registers	257	267	240
10	Miscellaneous	1	2	...
	Total	97,176	95,106	84,237

28. The receipts from sale of Stamps under the head "Law and Justice" during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,80,038 against the estimate of Rs. 3,05,400, giving a decrease of Rs. 24,788. This fall in revenue was chiefly due to a decrease in the sale of Court-fee and Judicial Stamps which amounted to Rs. 1,76,136 and Rs. 69,544 against the estimates of Rs. 1,85,000 and Rs. 80,000, respectively, and was attributable to the drop in the number of suits instituted during the year under review.

29. The comparative statement below will show the receipts from sale of Judicial Stamps under various sub-heads during the last two years and the year under report:—

Serial No.	Kind of Stamps	Actuals 1934-35	Actuals 1935-36	Actuals 1936-37
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Court fee	1,71,031	1,86,601	1,76,136
2	Judicial	75,706	77,272	69,489
3	Talbars	35,944	36,791	34,083
4	Duty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents	264	120	330
	Total	2,82,946	3,00,784	2,80,038

CHAPTER XI.

Miscellaneous.

Chiefs and Nobles.

1. The following Sardars expired during the year under report :—

- (1) Thakur Prabhu Singhji of Jhajju.
- (2) Thakur Agar Singhji of Gajrupdesar.
- (3) Thakur Ishri Singhji of Bhanuda.
- (4) Rajvi Surajmal Singhji of Maheri.
- (5) Rajvi Shetan Singhji of Aspalsar.
- (6) Thakur Prithi Singhji of Sinjgaru.
- (7) Thakur Anand Singhji of Harasar.
- (8) Thakur Jai Singhji of Jasana.

2. The succession to the following Thikanas was sanctioned :—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (1) Meghana on the 24th December 1936. | |
| (2) Gajrupdesar | } on the 8th August 1937. |
| (3) Chhaneri | |
| (4) Maheri | |
| (5) Jhajju | |
| (6) Aspalsar | |

Walter-krit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha.

3. Altogether 662 marriages and 122 *Osars* among the Rajputs and 52 marriages and 2 *Osars* among the Charans were performed during the year under report. Infringement of the prescribed rules took place in 34 marriages and 9 *Osars* among the Rajputs and in 4 marriages among the Charans. These infringements were dealt with according to rules. The working of the Sabha was on the whole satisfactory.

Court of Wards.

4. The Department continued to be under the portfolio of the Vice-President of the State Executive Council throughout the year under report. Lala Rulia Ram remained the Officer, Court of Wards, and Major Kanwar Sabal Singh as Assistant Officer, Court of Wards.

5. At the beginning of the year 145 estates were under the management of the Court of Wards, of which 6 were released during 1936-37. Fourteen new estates were taken over during the year, bringing the number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year under review to 153. Out of 153 estates, 42 were allowed to be managed by the Pattedars and Bhogtas personally or through their near relations, 6 being on condition of rendering regular annual accounts of revenue and expenditure and 36 being subject to the payment of fixed annual instalments towards the clearance of their respective liabilities. The remaining 111 estates remained under the direct supervision and administrative control of the Court of Wards. Out of these 111, 33 estates were under the Court of Wards due to minority, 66 due to indebtedness, 6 due to succession not being finally settled, 2 due to mismanagement of the Pattedars, 2 due to the invalidity of the Pattedars and 2 due to mutual disputes.

6. The principal estates under the Court of Wards were—

(1) Thikana of Maharaj	(10) Loha.	(20) Birsasar.
Sri Tej Singhji	(11) Khuri.	(21) Meghana.
Sahib.	(12) Sarunda.	(22) Lohsna.
(2) Bidasar.	(13) Dadrewa.	(23) Prithisar.
(3) Sankhu.	(14) Hardesar.	(24) Dudhwa Mitha.
(4) Kuchor (Udawatan).	(15) Parihara.	(25) Sinjgaru.
(5) Bhanuda (Bhadra-wala).	(16) Satun.	(26) Rajasar (Panwaran
(6) Sidmukh.	(17) Depalsar.	(27) Baleri.
(7) Pugal.	(18) Sanwatsar.	(28) Kharbara.
(8) Baya.	(19) Ajitpura.	(29) Dhandhusar.
(9) Harasar.		

7. During the year under review 29 scholars under the Court of Wards were receiving education. Four were studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, while 24 scholars received education in the Walter Nobles' High School and 1 in the District Schools.

8. The income of the estates under the direct management of the Court of Wards amounted to Rs. 2,78,829-14-0 and there was a balance in hand of Rs. 3,69,777-0-11 plus two sovereigns. Apart from this a sum of Rs. 1,20,877-0-9 was received in advance for payments during the ensuing year. Thus the total income during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,69,483-15-8 plus 2 sovereigns, as against Rs. 2,58,835-0-2 during the last year. The expenditure on account of the estates under Court of Wards during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,55,952-4-0 and Rs. 1,03,336-10-0 were deposited in advance, leaving a balance in hand at the close of the year of Rs. 4,10,195-1-8 plus 2 sovereigns. The details of the expenditure are as below:—

	Rs.	s.	p.
(1) Rakam Rekh	44,204	13	0
(2) Arrears of Rakam Rekh	573	0	9
(3) Interest on arrears of Rakam Rekh	760	2	0
(4) Rakam Rekh paid to the State on behalf of the Chhutbhais which had been recovered from them	6,002	13	6
(5) Arrears of Rakam Rekh of Chhutbhais	503	1	8
(6) Interest on the arrears of Rakam Rekh of Chhutbhais	566	14	9
(7) State debts	2,092	10	0
(8) Other debts	25,198	10	8
(9) Court fees	13,029	12	9
(10) Court of Wards expenditure	12,414	12	6
(11) Thikana expenses	51,638	14	0
(12) Maintenance expenses of Chhutbhais	3,320	0	0
(13) Education expenses of the Wards	13,259	10	8
(14) Other Miscellaneous expenses	82,412	1	0
Total	2,55,952	4	0

9. Debts against the Thikanas under the Court of Wards stood at the end of the year as below:—

	Rs.	s.	p.
(1) Arrears of Rakam Rekh to the State	54,043	0	6
(2) Arrears of Rakam Rekh on behalf of the Chhutbhais	67,866	11	9
(3) State debts	1,18,251	1	6
(4) Other debts	3,29,144	3	0
(5) Interest	4,97,250	4	0
Total	10,96,055	4	9

10. Of the 36 estates allowed to be managed by the Pattedars on payment of fixed annual instalments towards the satisfaction of their liabilities, 12 estates failed to pay the instalments amounting to Rs. 9,523. The others paid their respective instalments amounting to Rs. 13,852.

11. The principal cash balances invested in State Savings Bank to the credit of important Thikanas are as below:—

						Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Sankhu	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,055	0	3
(2) Bidasai	...	...	...	...	...	60,815	1	2
(3) Pugal ...	...	...	...	...	...	32,016	9	6
(4) Sidhmukh	...	...	...	...	...	14,750	0	0
(5) Satun ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,641	8	0
(6) Khuri ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	0	0

12. The survey of village Bheloo was conducted this year and necessary papers relating thereto were prepared; but the *Patti bant* remained to be carried out.

Publicity.

13. Kanwar Jaswant Singh of Daudsar continued to be the Director of Publicity during the year. The Publicity Bureau was established in August 1927 and it continued to do useful work.

14. Besides the cuttings received from foreign newspapers, the number of dailies, weeklies and other periodicals subscribed for the Bureau was as follows:—

(1) Dailies (English)	.... 11	(5) Monthlies (English)	.... 2
(2) Weeklies (English)	.... 7	(6) Monthly (Hindi)	.... 1
(3) Dailies (Hindi)	.... 4	(7) Quarterly (English)	.... 1
(4) Weeklies (Hindi & Urdu)	5	(8) Miscellaneous	.... 3

Stores Purchase Committee.

15. This was the 14th financial year of the working of the Stores Purchase Committee. The personnel remained unchanged during the year under report.

16. The Committee dealt with 346 indents as against 174 during the previous year and coped with immediate demands of the various Departments in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

17. The expenditure on account of the maintenance of this Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,653-3-9 against Rs. 2,949-6-6 of the previous year. The Committee had an income of Rs. 1,603-14-0 on account of tender fee and Rs. 86 as miscellaneous income from the tenders during the year under report as against Rs. 1,725 only in the previous year. The amount of earnest money realised from the various firms amounted to Rs. 68,777-11-0 as against Rs. 45,370-2-0 in the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

List of the recipients of the "Coronation Medal" in the Bikaner State, 1937.Members of the Royal Family.

1. His Highness the Maharajah.
2. Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahib.
3. The Heir-Apparent.
4. The Prince Karni Singhji Bahadur.
5. The Prince Amar Singhji Bahadur.
6. Colonel Maharaj Sri Sir Bhairun Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
7. Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur, Revenue and Finance Minister.

Chiefs and Nobles and Civil Officers and Non-Officials.

8. Thakur Jai Singhji of Jasana.
9. Rao Bahadur Thakur Danlat Singhji of Kumbhana, Master of the Household.
10. Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of Bagsen, Kt., C.I.E., Vice-President of the Executive Council and Public Works Minister.
11. Mian Ahsan-ul-Haq, Bar-at-law, Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature.
12. Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri, C.I.E., Colonization Minister.
13. Mr. L. P. LaJoie, M.B.E., Additional Revenue Minister.
14. Rai Bahadur Justice D. M. Nanavati, Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature.
15. Rai Bahadur Justice Aprakash Chandra Bose, Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature.
16. Lieut.-Colonel Rao Bahadur Rajvi Gulab Singhji of Rajasar, Inspector-General of Police.
17. Mr. R. H. T. Mackenzie, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads.
18. Seth Madan Gopal Damani.

Bikaner State Railway.

19. Mr. J. Fearfield, C.I.E., Manager.
20. Mr. J. A'ff. Powell, Engineer-in-Chief.
21. Mr. S. T. St. John Parry, Personal Assistant to the Manager.
22. Mr. L. Rigg, Loco., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent.
23. Mr. R. Manocha, Auditor.

Army Allotment.Army Head Quarters.

24. Major-General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasar, C.I.E., O.B.E., Army Minister and General Officer Commanding, Bikaner State Army.
25. Colonel Jaideo Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., Chief of the Staff, Bikaner State Army and Officer Commanding, Bijey Battery.

Bijey Battery.

26. Captain Kishen Singh.
27. Lieutenant Kanwar Bagh Singh.
28. No. 845 Havildar Devi Singh.

Dungar-Lancers.

29. Lieut.-Colonel Rajvi Sohan Singhji, Officer Commanding, Dungar Lancers.
30. Major Rao Bahadur Thakur Jeoraj Singhji of Sarothia Master of Ceremonies and Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah.
31. Captain Thakur Asu Singh of Birsasar, Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharajah.
32. Lieutenant Rajvi Sri Nand Singhji of Alsar.
33. Risaldar Ganesh Singh.
34. No. 767 Daffedar Mool Singh.

Ganga Risala.

35. Major-General Thakur Jeoraj Singhji of Sandwa, Sardar Bahadur, C.B.E., O.B.I.
36. Colonel Raja Bhopal Singhji of Mahajan.
37. Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Balu Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M., Officer Commanding, Ganga Risala.
38. Lieut.-Colonel Thakur Asu Singhji of Rampura, Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharajah.
39. Major Thakur Bharat Singh, Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharajah.
40. Captain Madho Singh.
41. Lieutenant Pem Singh, Brigade Signalling Officer.
42. Lieutenant Rnju Singh.
43. Jamadar Bakhtawar Singh.
44. No. 2746 Havildar-Major Mannu Khan.

Sadul Light Infantry.

45. Lieut.-Colonel Jawahir Singh, Bahadur O.B.I., Officiating Officer Commanding Sadul Light Infantry.
46. Major Jodh Singh.
47. Captain Kishore Singh.
48. Lieutenant Hukam Singh.
49. Jamadar Ram Jas.
50. No. 2520 Havildar Bhairun Singh.

Motor Machine Gun Sections.

51. Captain Bhur Singh.

State Band.

52. Lieutenant W. H. James, Band Master.

For the Personal Staff who accompanied His Highness the Maharajah to London for the Coronation Celebrations.

53. Kanwar Jaswant Singh of Daudsar, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah and Joint Secretary, Foreign and Political Department.
54. Major K. R. Tipnis, Senior Palace Surgeon.
55. Kanwar Kishan Singh, Deputy Comptroller of the Household - B. Branch.

For Representatives of the Bikaner State Army who attended the Coronation in London as part of the Indian Contingent.

56. Captain Khem Singh, Ganga Risala.
57. No. 2868 Sowar Ratan Singh, Ganga Risala.

APPENDIX II.

List of the recipients of the Honours, Titles, and other Distinctions conferred by His Highness the Maharajah and announced in Rajpatra Extraordinary dated the 30th October 1937.

OFFICE OF THE ARMY MINISTER.

NOTIFICATION.

Lallgarh, the 30th October 1937.

No. 7-A.—On the auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee of his Reign, His Highness the Maharajah is graciously pleased to command that the undermentioned appointments and promotions be made in the Bikaner State Army—

To be COLONEL—

The Maharaj Kumar Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, Heir-Apparent.

To be LIEUTENANTS—

The Prince Karni Singhji Bahadur, who is attached to the Ganga Risala.

The Prince Amar Singhji Bahadur, who is attached to the Dungar Lancers.

To be BRIGADIER—

Colonel Jaideo Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., A.-D.-C., Chief of the Staff, Bikaner State Army, and Officer Commanding, Bijey Battery.

To be LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—

Major Rao Bahadur Thakur Jeoraj Singhji of Sarothia, A.-D.-C., Master of Ceremonies and Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah.

To be MAJORS—

Captain Kishan Singh, Second-in-Command, Bijey Battery.

Captain Khem Singh, Second-in-Command, Ganga Risala.

To be CAPTAINS—

Kauwar Jaswant Singh of Malasar, A.-D.-C. to the Heir-Apparent.
Lieutenant Kanwar Bagh Singh, Section Commander, Bijey Battery.

Lieutenant Rajvi Sri Nand Singhji of Alsar, Squadron Commander, Dungar Lancers.

Lieutenant Raghunath Singh, Squadron Commander, Dungar Lancers.

Lieutenant Pem Singh, Brigade Signalling Officer, Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant Hukam Singh, Company Commander, Sadul Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Raju Singh, Company Commander, Ganga Risala.

To be LIEUTENANTS—

Second-Lieutenant Bijey Singh, Company Officer, Sadul Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant Amar Singh, Acting Adjutant, Sadul Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant Heer Singh, Section Commander, Motor Machine Gun Sections.

Second-Lieutenant Sultan Singh, Squadron Officer, Dungar Lancers.

By Command,

HARI SINGH,

MAJOR-GENERAL,

Army Minister.

OFFICE OF THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lallgarh, the 30th October 1937.

BADGES OF HONOURS AND MEDALS.

No. 6-M.C.—In order that fitting recognition may be accorded to the services of all those who have proved by their work their loyalty and value to the State, and further in order that this should be done according to an approved and regulated system, His Highness the Maharajah has been graciously pleased to institute Badges of Honour and Medals to fulfil that great need of modern times.

GOLDEN JUBILEE MEDAL.

No. 7-M.C.—His Highness the Maharajah has been graciously pleased to signalize the Golden Jubilee of his Reign by signifying his decision to confer upon deserving persons a suitable commemorative Medal to be called the Golden Jubilee Medal.

2. The names of the recipients of the Golden Jubilee Medal will be announced in due course in a separate issue of the *Rajpatra*.

No. 8-M.C.—On the auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee of his Reign, His Highness the Maharajah has been graciously pleased to confer the following Honours, Titles and Distinctions—

The Title of RAJA as a *Hereditary* distinction upon—

Thakur Partap Singhji of Bidasar.

Honorary Major-General Thakur Jeoraj Singhji of Sandwa,
Sardar Bahadur, C.B.E., O.B.I., A.-D.-C.

The grant of a JAGIR to—

Major Thakur Bharat Singh, Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharajah.

The grant of an ADDITIONAL JAGIR to—

Honorary Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of
Bagseu, Kt., C.I.E., A.-D.-C., Vice-President of the State
Executive Council and Public Works Minister.

Major-General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasar,
C.I.E., O.B.E., A.-D.-C., Army Minister and General
Officer Commanding, Bikaner State Army.

Major Rao Bahadur Thakur Jeoraj Singhji of Sarothia, A.-D.-C.,
Master of Ceremonies and Military Secretary to His High-
ness the Maharajah.

The grant of TAZIM as a *Hereditary* distinction to—

Major Thakur Bharat Singh, Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharajah.

The grant of TAZIM as a *Personal* distinction to—

Vinayak Nandshankar Mehta, Esquire, Indian Civil Service,
Prime Minister.

Mian Ahsan-ul Haq, Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature.
Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri, C.I.E., Colonization Minister.

The grant of BADGE OF HONOUR – CLASS I to—

Honorary Colonel Maharaj Sri Bhairun Singhji Bahadur,
K.C.S.I., A.-D.-C.

Honorary Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur,
A.-D.-C., Revenue and Finance Minister.

Honorary Colonel Raja Bhopal Singhji of Mahajan, A.-D.-C.

Honorary Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of
Bagesu, Kt., C.I.E., A.-D.-C., Vice President of the State
Executive Council and Public Works Minister.

Major-General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasar,
C.I.E., O.B.E., A.-D.-C., Army Minister and General
Officer Commanding, Bikaner State Army.

The grant of BADGE OF HONOUR – CLASS II to—

Louis Patrick LaJoie, Esquire, M.B.E., Additional Revenue
Minister.

The grant of BADGE OF HONOUR – CLASS III to—

Rao Bahadur Thakur Daulat Singhji of Kumbhana, Master
of the Household.

Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Baney Singhji of Khinyeran,
A.-D.-C.

Major Rao Bahadur Thakur Jeoraj Singhji of Sarothia, A.-D.-C.,
Master of Ceremonies and Military Secretary to His High-
ness the Maharajah.

Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Gop Singhji of Malasar, A.-D.-C.
Joseph Fearfield, Esquire, C.I.E., Manager, Bikaner State
Railway.

Jack Atherton Holliott Powell, Esquire, Engineer-in-Chief,
Bikaner State Railway.

The grant of BADGE OF HONOUR – CLASS IV to—

Lieutenant-Colonel Thakur Prithiraj Singhji of Daudsar, A.-D.-C.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thakur Bakhtawar Singhji of Samandsar,
A.-D.-C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rao Bahadur Rajvi Gulab Singhji of Rajasar,
A.-D.-C., Inspector-General of Police.

Kanwar Jaswant Singh of Daudsar, Private Secretary to His
Highness the Maharajah and Joint Secretary, Foreign and
Political Department.

Rai Bahadur Lala Nihal Chand Sarwal, Accountant-General.

Colonel Thakur Balu Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M.,
Officer Commanding, Ganga Risala.

Stanley Charles Cook, Esquire, Electrical and Mechanical
Engineer.

The grant of BADGE OF HONOUR – CLASS V to—

Lala Kanta Prasad Gupta, Assistant Private Secretary to His
Highness the Maharajah.

Mehta Shiv Baksh Kochar, Assistant Inspector-General of
Customs and Excise.

Babu Kishan Lal, Superintendent, Government Press.

The grant of MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE to—

Honorary Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of
Bagesh, Kt., C.I.E., A.D.C., Vice-President of the State
Executive Council and Public Works Minister.

The grant of PUBLIC SERVICE MEDAL - CLASS I to—

Doctor Mrs. Nilkantha Sastriar Sivakamu, Principal Zenana
Medical Officer.

Honorary Major Kanwar Sabal Singh, Officer-in-Charge, Fort, and
Assistant Officer, Court of Wards, and formerly Deputy
Inspector-General of Police.

The grant of HOUSEHOLD MEDAL - CLASS I to—

Rao Bahadur Thakur Daulat Singhji of Kumbhuna, Master of the
Household.

The grant of HOUSEHOLD MEDAL - CLASS II to—

Kaviraj Sukh Danji.

Rao Sahib Thakur Shivdan Singh, Deputy Comptroller of the
Household - A. Branch.

Honorary Major Krishnarao Raghunathrao Tipnis, Senior Palace
Surgeon.

Kanwar Kishan Singh, Deputy Comptroller of the Household - B.
Branch.

Vays Maheshdas, Durbari.

Pandey Hira Lal.

Mr. Mathilakath Unnikrishna Menon, Stenographer to His High-
ness the Maharajah.

Mr. Pullot Sridhara Menon, Stenographer to His Highness the
Maharajah.

Vyas Gambhir Chand, Personal Assistant to the Master of the
Household.

Babu Bana Ram, Superintendent, Farrashkhana.

Babu Pratap Singh, Office of the Secretary to the Heir-Apparent.

The grant of HOUSEHOLD MEDAL - CLASS III to—

Mr. Katambi Seshadri Iyengar Rajgopal Iyengar, Stenographer to
His Highness the Maharajah.

Mr. Karumathil Puttanveetil Unnikrishna Menon, Stenographer
to His Highness the Maharajah.

Dholoo Ram, Gangajal Department, His Highness' Household.

Mansa Ram, Gangajal Department, His Highness' Household.

Sukhdeo, Gangajal Department, the Heir-Apparent's Household.

The title of SAH as a *Personal* distinction upon—

Mehtha Lun Karan, Officer, Bada Karkhana.

The grant of GOLD KARA (Anklet) as a *Hereditary* distinction to—

Seth Than Mal Munot of Bidasar.

The grant of EXEMPTION FROM PERSONAL ATTENDANCE IN
REVENUE AND LAW COURTS, as a *Hereditary* distinction, to—

Seth Sumernnal Budhinal Dugar of Sardarshahr.

The grant of of GOLD CHHARI to—

Seth Badri Das Daga of Bikaner.

Seth Chiranji Lal Barjoria of Ratangarh.

Seth Ishar Chand Chopra of Gangashahr.

Seth Madan Gopal Damani of Bikaner.

Seths Surajmal, Bansidhar and Baijnath Jalan of Ratangarh.

The grant of SILVER CHHARI and SILVER CHAPRAS to —

Seth Ganesh Das Gadhaiya of Sardarshahr.

Seth Mool Chand Meemani of Bikaner.

Seth Phoos Raj Dugar of Sardarshahr.

Seths Pratap Mal, Rang Lal, Kedar Mal and Ganga Dhar Bagaria of Sujangarh.

The grant of SILVER CHHARI to —

Seth Nihal Chand Sarangi of Village Lallgarh, Tehsil Sujangarh.

Seth Than Mal Munot of Bidasar.

The grant of SILVER CHAPRAS to —

Seth Mathura Das Mohita of Bikaner.

Seth Lachhman Das Daga of Bikaner.

Seth Champa Lal Banthia of Bhinasar.

Seth Chiranji Lal Barjoria of Ratangarh.

Seths Surajmal, Bansidhar and Baijnath Jalan of Ratangarh.

The grant of KHAS RUQQA and SAROPAO to —

Seth Ram Ratan Das Bagri, Member, Bikaner Legislative Assembly.

Sheikh Mohammed Ibrahim, Member, Bikaner Legislative Assembly.

Seth Brahmna Dutt of Ratangarh.

Seths Ladhu Ram, Sheochoand Rai, Surajmal and Ganpat Ram.

The grant of KHAS RUQQA to —

Rai Sahib Antar Krishna Kaul, Secretary, Foreign and Political Department.

Mr. Man Singh Morarji Sapat, Secretary to the Prime Minister.

Rao Sahib Shankar Virupaksha Pattihal, Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads.

Seth Badri Das Daga of Bikaner.

Rai Bahadur Seth Hazarimal Dudhwawala.

Seth Sumernmal Budhmal Dugar of Sardarshahr.

The grant of SAROPAO to—

Kanwar Prem Singh, Revenue Commissioner, Sadar Division.

Alfred Francis Lasrado, Esquire, Superintendent, The Prince

Bijoy Singhi Memorial General Hospital for Men.

Babu Sher Singh, District Judge, Ganganagar.

Rai Sahib Lala Jawahir Lal, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Lala Inder Bhan, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, Ganganagar.

Lala Ishar Das, Revenue Officer, Ganganagar.

Thakur Megh Singh, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Sujangarh

Rao Gopal Singh Baid, Bikaner State Vakil, Mount Abu.

Lieutenant William Harvey James, Band Master.

Seth Punam Chand Nahla, Bhadra.

Seth Dulichand Manakehand Newar, Nohar.

Seth Budharmal Hazarimal of Mandi Ganganagar.

Seth Panjmal Tilokchand of Mandi Ganganagar.

Seth Sohan Lal, Chandhari of Chak No. 10 Z, Ganganagar.

Pandit Mui Raj of Mandi Karanpur.

Chaudhari Bhan Singh of Village Lakhian, Tehsil Karanpur.

The grant of KAIFIYAT to—

Seth Asa Ram Rathi of Bikaner.

Seth Shiv Baksh Bagri of Bikaner.

The grant of SANAD of the FIRST CLASS to—

Chaudhri Mukh Ram, Tehsildar, Sardarsbahr.

Pandit Dashrath Sharma, Hindi Tutor to the Prince Karni Singhji Bahadur.

Babu Mangal Prasad, Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent Bikaner State Railway.

Pandit Phalgun Goswami, Superintendent, Foreign and Political Department.

Pandit Vijey Shanker, Superintendent, Office of the Secretary to the Heir-Apparent.

Lala Gopal Sahai, Head Accountant and First Stenographer to the Heir-Apparent.

Khazanchi Pem Chand, Jeweller of Bikaner.

The grant of SANAD of the SECOND CLASS to—

Pandit Ashukaran Goswami, Personal Assistant to the Colonization Minister.

Babu Ram Kishan, Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads.

Inspector Jagdish Prasad, Police Department.

Inspector Jai Narain, Police Department.

Pandit Shiv Pratap Goswami, Shoristadar, Council.

Pandit Uttam Lal Goswami, Head Clerk and Stenographer to the Special Officer, Home Department, Government of Bikaner.

Swami Narottam Das, Professor of Hindi, Dugar College.

Babu Behari Lal, Supervisor, Bikaner State Railway.

Babu Damodar Lal, Head Draftsman, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads.

Babu Mohan Lal, Accountant, Electrical and Mechanical Departments.

Sub-Inspector Balwant Dan, Police Department

Sub-Inspector Bishambhar Sahai, Police Department.

Faujdar Bhur Singh.

Mistri Nathi Ram, Incharge Power House, Electrical and Mechanical Department.

Mistri Chunni Lal, Workshop Mistri, Electrical and Mechanical Department.

Goru Thanthara of Bada Karkhana.

BY COMMAND,
JEORAJ SINGH,
MAJOR,
Master of Ceremonies.

Statement showing the amount of Rainfall recorded in the Bikaner State during the year 1936-37.

[illegible]

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the prices of staple food-grains in the Bikaner State during the year 1936-37.

Serial No.	Names of articles	DISTRICT SADAR								DISTRICT SUJANGARH								DISTRICT RAJGARH							
		First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter	
		Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year
1	Wheat ...	12	9	12	9	11	9	10	8	12	9	12	8	12	9	11	10	12	10	12	9	14	10	12	10
2	Millet ...	15	12	15	11	14	11	13	10	16	14	16	13	15	12	17	10	16	15	17	14	16	13	16	12
3	Gram ...	18	16	19	15	18	14	18	14	18	16	18	14	18	13	16	14	22	18	21	17	22	18	21	16
4	Moong ...	12	7	13	7	10	8	10	7	14	9	13	9	13	8	14	8	16	12	17	10	16	9	15	8
5	Moth ...	26	18	25	16	22	16	20	14	25	17	25	18	20	15	24	13	22	19	24	17	22	16	21	16
6	Barley ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	17	14	16	13	15	13
7	JAWAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	20	21	19	21	20	22	21

Serial No.	Names of articles	DISTRICT SURATGARH								DISTRICT GANGANAGAR								DISTRICT RAISINGHNAGAR							
		First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter	
		Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year
1	Wheat ...	14	10	15	11	14	11	12	10	15	10	17	12	15	12	12	12	15	10	16	11	14	11	12	12
2	Millet ...	17	13	17	12	16	11	15	10	17	12	17	13	16	13	16	12	16	12	16	12	16	10	25	12
3	Gram ...	22	18	25	20	22	17	25	17	26	19	25	30	23	19	25	19	22	19	25	18	28	18	23	19
4	Moong ...	15	9	15	9	13	6	11	6	18	10	15	10	13	8	11	8	12	11	16	10	12	8	13	8
5	Moth ...	21	15	21	12	16	12	16	12	18	16	19	16	18	13	16	14	16	16	20	24	18	12	16	12
6	Barley ...	29	18	30	18	25	17	25	18	32	19	29	19	26	19	22	20	29	18	29	18	26	18	22	20
7	Jawar ...	24	14	24	13	13	10	16	13	21	13	18	13	13	10	20	19	22	14	23	11	13	9	14	14

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the details of Registration work done during the year 1936-37.

Name of document	PAST YEAR			PRESENT YEAR			Remarks
	No. of deeds registered	Aggregate value of Property	Fees realized	No. of deeds registered	Aggregate value of Property	Fees realized	
		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
Mortgage ...	726	14,69,747 7 3	3,579 10 0	764	10,84,184 9 6	3,101 8 0	
Sale ...	1,095	11,94,292 13 0	3,951 4 0	1,255	11,44,286 13 3	4,388 0 0	
Will ...	45	6,712 9 0	125 14 0	46	300 0 0	116 0 0	
Bonds ...	223	1,56,300 3 0	619 4 0	129	1,04,340 14 6	338 0 0	
Miscellaneous ...	440	9,53,972 3 0	1,980 4 0	355	6,43,365 11 6	1,639 0 0	
Total ...	2,529	37,81,125 2 9	10,256 4 0	2,549	29,76,478 0 9	9,582 8 0	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts during the year 1936-37.

Courts	NUMBER OF OFFENCES					NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH						PERSONS DISPOSED OF						Persons remaining at the end of the year			
	Number of offences reported during past year	Pending from the last year	Reported during the year	Total	Disposed of during the current year	Pending at the end of the current year	Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial				Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred		Died or escaped or transferred	Total	
								Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant	On Summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of Magistrate	Past year								Present year including balance of past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
High Court	39	8	54	62	44	18	18	99	...	6	...	...	63	123	...	41	42	...	1	84	39
Nazims' Courts	360	63	265	328	292	36	147	258	9	135	3	...	618	552	160	130	155	...	22	467	85
District Judges' Courts	1,414	259	1,418	1,677	1,409	268	525	867	116	1,448	8	...	2,839	2,963	997	798	475	104	27	2,401	562
Revenue Officers' Courts	106	12	89	101	86	15	62	71	5	27	12	...	234	177	25	78	53	...	6	162	15
Munsiffs' Courts	1,009	130	936	1,066	898	168	149	338	168	775	75	...	1,793	1,505	403	689	165	...	33	1,290	215
Tehsildars' Courts	1,233	142	914	1,086	928	158	173	468	79	913	61	1	2,298	1,696	412	662	314	...	16	1,434	262
Honorary Magistrates' Court at Sadar.	100	31	103	134	102	32	37	54	6	142	1	...	161	240	65	68	31	...	10	174	66
Total	4,261	645	3,809	4,454	3,739	695	1,111	2,155	383	3,416	160	1	8,036	7,256	2,062	2,466	1,265	101	115	6,012	1,244

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the result of appeals against the decisions of the Criminal Courts during the year 1936-37.

Courts	Balance of last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Applications rejected		NO. OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND CASES DISPOSED OF										Pending			
									SENTENCES				Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiries ordered					
	Confirmed		Modified		Reversed																	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
High Court	15	29	419	694	434	723	17	32	288	471	29	46	76	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	47
District Magistrates' Courts	3	3	46	66	49	69	2	2	23	38	10	14	11	12	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	3
District Judges' Courts ...	5	6	75	106	80	112	2	2	40	54	8	9	27	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total ...	23	38	540	866	563	904	21	36	351	563	47	69	114	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	53

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil work showing the result of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1936-37.

Courts	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for the present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the end of the year		
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court ...	32	30	Rs. as. p. 3 19,191 0 0	41	47	Rs. as. p. 5,32,732 5 3	73	77	Rs. as. p. 8,51,973 5 3	49	32	Rs. as. p. 3,96,604 15 3	30	45	Rs. as. p. 4,55,368 8 0	14	3	26
District Judges' Courts ...	287	345	11,04,804 0 6	956	778	10,51,976 7 6	1,243	1,123	21,56,779 8 0	898	877	12,87,510 5 6	345	246	8,69,269 2 6	60	28	106
Munsiffs' Courts ...	593	621	3,48,205 13 6	2,571	2,617	8,77,464 10 7	3,164	3,238	12,25,670 8 0	2,543	2,688	8,57,069 14 4	621	570	3,68,600 9 9	217	121	166
Tehsildars' Courts ...	21	20	1,920 13 0	212	189	15,235 4 3	233	209	17,156 1 3	213	189	15,095 0 9	20	20	2,061 0 6	9	1	3
Honorary Munsiffs' Court at Sadar ...	241	218	22,181 15 0	1,066	1,147	1,01,112 5 9	1,307	1,365	1,23,294 4 9	1,089	988	88,456 12 0	218	377	34,837 8 9	282	60	35
TOTAL ...	1,174	1,234	17,96,303 10 0	4,946	4,778	25,78,570 1 4	6,020	6,012	43,74,873 11 3	1,786	4,754	26,44,736 13 10	1,234	1,258	17,30,136 13 6	582	215	336

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number and result of appeals in Civil suits during the year 1936-37.

Court	Opening balance		Filed		Total		Disposed of		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed		HOW DISPOSED OF								Average duration			
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial				Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of	
1	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
High Court ...	15	31	291	286	306	317	275	252	31	65	Rs. as. p. 1,23,724 5 9	Rs. as. p. 3,09,111 2 9	208	171	46	66	12	6	8	9	1	...	M. D. 2 23	M. D. 1 15
District Judges' Courts	121	202	442	411	563	513	461	443	102	70	1,01,134 2 9	1,11,876 5 9	248	220	116	103	40	56	21	20	36	44	2 1	2 9
Total ...	136	133	733	697	869	830	736	695	133	135	1,30,838 8 6	1,20,987 8 6	456	391	162	169	52	62	29	29	37	44	2 3	1 27

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial during the year 1936-37.

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APPENDIX XII.—Receipts.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

Serial No.	Heads of Receipts					Estimates 1936-37			Accounts 1936-37			Remarks
	Revenue Receipts.											
	<i>Ordinary.</i>					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
C	Principal Heads of Revenue :—											
1	Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	25,74,650	0	0	24,44,100	0	0	
2	Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties...	...	...	...	...	2,21,931	0	0	1,59,384	0	0	
3	Sale of Government Property	...	...	...	...	3,20,800	0	0	1,91,884	0	0	
4	Stamps	...	...	...	...	1,03,500	0	0	84,237	0	0	
5	Customs	...	...	...	...	19,50,000	0	0	19,56,167	0	0	
6	Excise	...	...	...	...	15,35,706	0	0	15,47,448	0	0	
7	Salt	...	...	...	...	99,894	0	0	84,743	0	0	
8	Registration	...	...	...	...	11,500	0	0	10,405	0	0	
9	Forest	...	...	...	...	7,800	0	0	4,336	0	0	
					TOTAL	68,25,781	0	0	64,82,704	0	0	
D10	State Railway	...	...	...	...	41,00,000	0	0	43,20,976	0	0	
E	Irrigation :—											
11	Works for which capital accounts are kept (Gang Canal)	...	...	...	...	11,84,650	0	0	12,72,212	0	0	
12	Works for which no capital accounts are kept (Ghaggar Canal)	...	...	...	...	25,100	0	0	47,410	0	0	
					TOTAL	12,09,750	0	0	13,19,622	0	0	
F	Minerals :—											
13	Coal	...	...	...	...	1,73,800	0	0	1,45,997	0	0	
14	Multani Mitti	...	...	...	...	14,000	0	0	13,251	0	0	
15	Quarries	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	2,461	0	0	
					TOTAL	1,90,300	0	0	1,61,709	0	0	
G	Civil Administration :—											
16	State Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	0	0	—47,301	0	0	
17	Life Insurance Department	...	...	...	...	.....			.....
18	Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	50,000	0	0	28,741	0	0	
19	Stores Committee	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0	1,690	0	0	
20	General Records Office	...	...	...	...	275	0	0	337	0	0	
					TOTAL	1,51,775	0	0	—16,533	0	0	

APPENDIX XII.—Expenditure.

of the Bikaner State for the year 1936-37.

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure					Estimates 1936-37	Accounts 1936-37	Remarks
	Expenditure.							
	<i>Ordinary</i>					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A1	Devasthan	...	...	...	...	68,404 0 0	66,312 0 0	
B2	Palace	...	...	...	...	16,02,160 0 0	15,62,354 0 0	
C	Direct Demands on Revenue :—							
3	Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	4,40,018 0 0	4,00,655 0 0	
4	Stamps	...	...	...	...	4,592 0 0	4,387 0 0	
5	Customs	...	...	...	...	1,45,640 0 0	1,51,492 0 0	
6	Excise	...	...	...	...	6,99,940 0 0	7,98,176 0 0	
7	Salt	...	...	...	...	12,109 0 0	10,962 0 0	
8	Forest	...	...	...	...	2,856 0 0	2,207 0 0	
	TOTAL					13,05,155 0 0	13,67,879 0 0	
D9	State Railway	..	...	...	...	28,00,000 0 0	28,40,357 0 0	
E	Irrigation :—							
10	Works for which capital accounts are kept (Gang Canal)	...	...	...	...	3,52,805 0 0	4,93,320 0 0	
11	Works for which no capital accounts are kept (Ghaggar Canal)	...	...	...	...	30,994 0 0	36,696 0 0	
	TOTAL					3,88,799 0 0	4,70,016 0 0	
F	Minerals:—							
12	Palana Colliery	...	...	...	...	60,387 0 0	51,380 0 0	
13	Quarries	...	...	...	...	480 0 0	439 0 0	
	TOTAL					60,867 0 0	51,819 0 0	
G	Civil Administration :—							
14	Mahkma Khas	...	...	...	...	2,89,533 0 0	2,96,874 0 0	
15	Finance Department	...	...	...	..	71,100 0 0	68,974 0 0	
16	State Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	23,660 0 0	22,585 0 0	
17	Life Insurance Department	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
18	Stores Committee	...	...	...	...	2,568 0 0	2,653 0 0	
19	Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	..	42,153 0 0	53,129 0 0	
20	Other Departments	...	...	...	..	50,644 0 0	53,455 0 0	
21	Pensions and Gratnities	...	...	...	...	1,13,018 0 0	1,29,462 0 0	
	TOTAL					5,92,676 0 0	6,27,132 0 0	
H	Protection :—							
22	Administration of Justice	...	...	...	...	1,31,889 0 0	1,35,670 0 0	
23	Jail	...	...	...	...	56,696 0 0	69,912 0 0	
24	Police	...	...	...	...	4,67,833 0 0	4,95,465 0 0	
	TOTAL					6,56,418 0 0	7,01,047 0 0	

APPENDIX XII.—Receipts.—(Continued.)

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

Serial No.	Heads of Receipts					Estimates 1936-37	Accounts 1936-37	Remarks
H	Protection :—					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
21	Administration of Justice	...	...	...	...	3,65,230 0 0	3,25,575 0 0	
22	Jail	...	...	...	...	38,600 0 0	23,367 0 0	
23	Police	...	...	...	...	60,000 0 0	59,374 0 0	
	TOTAL					4,63,830 0 0	4,08,316 0 0	
I	Beneficent Departments :—							
24	Education	...	...	...	...	2,350 0 0	2,727 0 0	
25	Medical	...	...	...	...	2,550 0 0	356 0 0	
26	Sanitation	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
27	Veterinary Fees	...	...	...	...	175 0 0	140 0 0	
28	Gardens	...	...	...	...	3,000 0 0	2,296 0 0	
29	Agricultural Experimental Farm	...	...	...	...	2,530 0 0	1,538 0 0	
30	Co-operative Credit Societies	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	TOTAL					10,605 0 0	7,057 0 0	
J	Industries :—							
31	Commerce and Industries	...	...	...	...	1,12,000 0 0	84,850 0 0	
K	Debt Services :—							
32	Interest	...	...	...	...	29,850 0 0	20,017 0 0	
L	Army and Defence :—							
33	Army	...	...	...	...	6,280 0 0	6,216 0 0	
M	Public Works Department :—							
34	Buildings and Roads	...	...	...	...	35,550 0 0	43,103 0 0	
35	Electrical and Mechanical Department	...	...	...	...	3,15,100 0 0	3,35,118 0 0	
36	Water Works	...	...	...	...	53,000 0 0	49,977 0 0	
	TOTAL					4,03,650 0 0	4,28,198 0 0	
N	Reception Department :—							
37	Karkhanas	...	...	...	...	1,100 0 0	1,513 0 0	
38	State Farrashkhana	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	565 0 0	
39	State Motor Department	...	...	...	...	.....	279 0 0	
	TOTAL					1,700 0 0	2,357 0 0	

APPENDIX XII.—Expenditure.—(Continued.)

of the Bikaner State for the year 1936-37.

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure					Estimates 1936-37	Accounts 1936-37	Remarks
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I	Beneficent Departments :—							
25	Education...	...	...	...	...	3,22,636 0 0	3,10,978 0 0	
26	Medical ...	...	..	...	..	2,46,566 0 0	2,57,890 0 0	
27	Sanitation...	...	...	...	...	2,676 0 0	2,782 0 0	
28	Gardens ...	...	...	...	..	50,574 0 0	56,203 0 0	
29	Works of Public Utility	...	...	...	...	34,534 0 0	57,380 0 0	
30	Agricultural Experimental Farm	...	...	...	...	14,467 0 0	14,561 0 0	
31	Co-operative Credit Societies	...	...	...	...	4,408 0 0	4,299 0 0	
32	Veterinary Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	3,371 0 0	3,290 0 0	
	TOTAL					6,79,232 0 0	7,06,883 0 0	
J	Industries :—							
33	Commerce and Industries	...	..	...	...	1,814 0 0	1,793 0 0	
K	Debt Services :—							
34	Interest ...	...	...	...	...	63,900 0 0	72,355 0 0	
L	Army and Defence :—							
35	Army ...	...	...	...	...	7,52,923 0 0	7,86,577 0 0	
M	Public Works Department :—							
36	Buildings and Roads ...	...	...	...	...	3,70,761 0 0	4,76,793 0 0	
37	Electrical and Mechanical Department	...	...	...	...	2,31,242 0 0	3,28,505 0 0	
38	Water Works	...	...	...	...	36,124 0 0	41,520 0 0	
	TOTAL					6,38,127 0 0	8,46,818 0 0	
N	Reception Department :—							
39	Karkhanas	...	..	...	...	32,958 0 0	33,917 0 0	
40	State Motor Department	...	...	...	...	58,888 0 0	64,349 0 0	
41	State Farrashkhana ...	...	...	...	..	10,984 0 0	10,123 0 0	
	TOTAL					1,02,830 0 0	1,08,389 0 0	
O	Miscellaneous Expenses :—							
42	Presents, Gifts and Rewards	...	...	...	...	29,300 0 0	45,275 0 0	
43	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,04,654 0 0	1,15,020 0 0	
	TOTAL					1,33,954 0 0	1,60,295 0 0	
	TOTAL ORDINARY					98,42,259 0 0	1,03,70,026 0 0	

APPENDIX XII.—Receipts.—(Continued.)

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

Serial No.	Heads of Receipts				Estimates 1936-37			Accounts 1936-37			Remarks
O	Receipts from Miscellaneous Sources :—				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
40	Walter Krit Rajputra Hltkarni Sabhā	...	...	...	300	0	0	260	0	0	
41	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	13,200	0	0	10,401	0	0	
	TOTAL	...	...	...	13,500	0	0	10,661	0	0	
	TOTAL ORDINARY	...	...	...	1,35,19,021	0	0	1,32,36,150	0	0	
	Extraordinary.										
P42	Extraordinary	...	...	...	25,000	0	0	1,82,990	0	0	
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	...	...	1,35,44,021	0	0	1,34,19,140	0	0	
	CAPITAL.										
Q	Capital Receipts :—										
43	Sale of land in Gang Canal area	...	...	...	4,20,000	0	0	5,50,545	0	0	
44	Sale proceeds of occupancy rights	...	...	...	2,50,000	0	0	1,60,344	0	0	
	TOTAL	...	...	...	6,70,000	0	0	7,10,889	0	0	
R45	Public Loan	...	...	...	.....			.....
	TOTAL CAPITAL	...	...	...	6,70,000	0	0	7,10,889	0	0	
S46	Reserve and Sinking Fund	...	...	...	.....			18,96,569	0	0	
	TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	...	...	...	1,42,14,021	0	0	1,60,26,598	0	0	

APPENDIX XII.—(Continued).

Expenditure.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure	Estimates 1936-37			Accounts 1936-37			Remarks
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
	<i>P.—Extraordinary.</i>							
44	Extraordinary	11,62,808	0	0	13,86,356	0	0	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE ...	1,10,04,567	0	0	1,17,56,382	0	0	
	CAPITAL.							
Q	Capital Expenditure :—							
45	State Railway	7,60,870	0	0	7,84,991	0	0	
46	Gang Canal	4,26,508	0	0	3,39,776	0	0	
47	Palana Colliery ... ..	.....			11,373	0	0	
48	Public Works Department	1,25,000	0	0	1,29,208	0	0	
49	Electrical and Mechanical Department	61,694	0	0	2,05,795	0	0	
50	Interest on Public Loan	5,50,000	0	0	7,55,156	8	10	
	TOTAL ...	19,24,072	0	0	22,26,299	0	0	
R51	Repayment of Loan ... ..	.....			28,68,725	0	0	
	TOTAL CAPITAL ...	19,24,072	0	0	50,95,024	0	0	
S52	Reserve and Sinking Fund	12,00,000	0	0	.....		
	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS ...	1,41,28,639	0	0	1,68,51,406	0	0	